FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 OCTOBER 1985

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak met with U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead in Cairo 21 October, MENA announced. Earlier, the agency reported that Whitehead met with Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and delivered a message from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Following a rally in Bani Suwayf, Mubarak said in remarks reported by Cairo radio that the United States must make more efforts to "heal the wound" caused by the interception of the Egyptian plane by U.S. fighter planes. AFP reported that "scores" of people were wounded during anti-U.S. and anti-Israeli demonstrations by students near 'Ayn Shams University over the weekend. However, the university's vice president denied reports that the school had been closed, MENA reported.

Following *AL-SHA'B*'s disclosure that five Americans were arrested by Egyptian security authorities on charges of spying for Israel, AFP said that the five U.S. citizens reportedly belonging to a "Children of God" sect are still being held.

PLO Attitude Toward U.S.

The PLO will begin attacking U.S. interests worldwide and Palestinians will take a "more aggressive" line toward Americans, Fatah Central Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas stated in an interview with Egypt's *AL-JUMHURIYAH* cited by AFP. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat told a news conference in Baghdad that the raid on his headquarters in Tunis was a U.S.-Israeli attempt to assassinate him and he warned that future developments in the Mideast will be against U.S. interests, INA reported.

Israel

The Likud is extremely displeased with the nine-point plan for an improvement in the quality of life in the occupied territories which the prime minister presented to George Shultz, *HADASHOT* reported. Likud ministers believe the proposals are tantamount to giving the Arab residents unilateral autonomy, the paper added, and Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i said the plan was never discussed by the government and will not be implemented.

Lebanon

Commenting on the outcome of President Amin al-Jumayyil's talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus over the weekend, sources in Al-Jumayyil's delegation said the Lebanese and Syrian presidents agreed to "enhance the conciliatory move" and to strengthen bilateral coordination in foreign policy. The sources also disclosed that Al-Asad and Al-Jumayyil decided to carry out a joint move aimed at securing the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on southern Lebanon. In an earlier report on the talks, Damascus radio said the two presidents expressed satisfaction with the steps taken toward Lebanese national accord, stressing the need to continue them until the final solution of the Lebanese conflict is achieved. Voice of Lebanon radio said the talks lasted 7 hours and noted that Al-Asad affirmed Syria's willingness to extend all possible aid to Lebanon.

An anonymous caller to the Voice of Lebanon 20 October announced the execution of a second Soviet hostage, though the radio added that security forces in Beirut were still looking for the body. Earlier, 10 people were killed by two explosions in West Beirut 18 October, according to the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio.

Syria-Jordan

The first session of the second round of Arab reconciliation talks in Riyadh between Syria and Jordan was "cordial and fraternal," Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi said in remarks reported by SPA. The session, chaired by Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah, was attended by Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. In a statement to SPA at the beginning of the second round of talks, Prince 'Abdallah said he was confident that the spirit which prevailed during the committee's first meeting last month indicates the two countries' desire for rapprochement.

Iran-Iraq War

The Iraqi Navy hit an Iranian warship near the Nowruz oil field 19 October and two Iranian pilots defected to the Iraqi Armed Forces with their helicopter, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. An Iraqinaval source in a statement to *AL-THAWRAH* cited by INAsaid the attack "completely destroyed" the Iranian warship and resulted in explosions at the oil field, adding that the installation's efficiency is "finished" due to Iraqi raids. Monitored Iranian media have not been observed to report an attack on an Iranian warship or the defection of two Iranian pilots.

Maritime sources cited by Voice of the Masses said a Panamanian-registered cargo ship was hit by a missile 19 October at the same time Iraq raided a "large" maritime target near the Iranian coast.

Iran

The new cabinet proposed by Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi contains at least seven new ministers including new defense and oil ministers, according to an IRNA report citing sources quoted by *TEHRAN TIMES*.

Stressing the need for unity in the cabinet, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri said in remarks reported by Tehran radio that it is "almost sedition" if there is no coordination in government and ministers only neutralize each other's work.

Sudan

Colonel John Garang, leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLA-SPLM), announced a 2-week cease-fire to allow the prime minister, the national alliance, and the political parties to study his proposals for national dialogue and a national conference. In a speech broadcast by the clandestine Radio SPLA, Garang said the cease-fire — in effect from 19 October until 3 November — does not include moving targets in the air, on sea, and on land. Garang asked a deputy to read the text of his recent message to the prime minister which set forth the SPLA-SPLM's conditions for entering a national dialogue. These include lifting the state of emergency, abolishing the Transitional Military Council and the Council of Ministers, abrogating all Islamic Shari'ah laws, and canceling military agreements signed with Egypt and Libya. Defense Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah said in remarks reported by SUNA that the cease-fire will help create a suitable climate for democratic dialogue aimed at achieving national unity and peace.

Saudi Arabia

Two Saudi princes were among four people executed following an attempted coup d'etat in the Kingdom last month, according to a report in the Japanese newspaper *SANKEI SHIMBUN* cited by Tehran radio's Arabic service.

DRA-PAKISTAN

The DRA Foreign Ministry summoned the Pakistani charge d'affaires in Kabul and protested a Pakistani rocket attack in Konarha Province 16 October resulting in 14 casualties, Kabul radio reported. The DRA also rejected a Pakistani protest of artillery shelling in Kurram Agency during which one women was killed, the radio said.

Pakistan

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq described as "totally baseless" the Indian Army chief of staff's allegation that Pakistan will conduct an atomic bomb test in China, Karachi radio reported. A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by XINHUA also denied the allegation.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT** **CONTENTS**

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 203 *21 October 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO To Start 'Attacking U.S. Interests Worldwide' *[AFP]* .... A 1
'Arafat: Dialogue With U.S. 'No Longer Possible' *[Voice of PLO]* .... A 1
PLO's Khalaf on Antirevolution Plots, UK Stand *[Voice of Palestine]* .... A 1
'Arafat Confers With PLO Officers in Iraq *[Voice of PLO]* .... A 2
'Arafat Predicts Anti-U.S. Events in Mideast *[INA]* .... A 2
    'Arafat on Soviet Kidnappings *[Voice of PLO]* .... A 2
'Arafat on Cancellation of UK Meeting, Hijacking *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 18 Oct]* .... A 3
Yasir 'Arafat to Tour Gulf, Brief Officials *[QNA]* .... A 4
'Arafat's Imminent Departure for Amman Denied *[INA]* .... A 4
Muhammad 'Abbas Interviewed on Hijacking Role *[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD 20 Oct]* .... A 4
'Sources': 'Abbas Impersonated on Egyptair Flight *[Kuwait Al-QABAS 19 Oct]* .... A 6
Milhim Defends Refusal To Sign London Statement *[INA]* .... A 7
Khalid al-Hasan on Jordanian-PLO Relations *[AFP]* .... A 7
Fatah Official Ridicules Israeli 'White Paper' *[Monte Carlo]* .... A 7
'High-Level' Egyptian-PLO Meeting To Be Held 'Soon' *[Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B 19 Oct]* .... A 8
Arab Maghreb Countries Hold Contacts for Summit *[WAKH]* .... A 8
Klibi Arrives in Riyadh for Arab Committee Meeting *[SPA]* .... A 8

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Ship En Route From Kuwait Struck by Missile *[GULF DAILY NEWS 19 Oct]* .... C 1
Arabs Must 'Radically Reconsider' Ties With U.S. .... C 1
Egypt Urged To Take Firm Stand on U.S. Action .... C 1

KUWAIT

Amir, 'Arafat Discuss Tunis Raid, 'Skyjacking' .... C 1
    'Arafat Calls for Summit .... C 2
    'Arafat Cuts Short Tour *[QNA]* .... C 2
Assembly Speaker Urges Palestinian Armed Struggle *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* .... C 2
Saudi Defense Minister on GCC Arms Purchases *[SPA]* .... C 2
Interior Minister Departs for Yugoslavia 21 Oct .... C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

Syrian-Jordanian Meeting Begins in Riyadh .... C 3
    Crown Prince Makes Statement .... C 3
    'Cordial' Session Concludes .... C 3
    21 Oct Talks Reported *[Amman]* .... C 3
Commerce Minister Meets New Zealand Official .... C 4
Recent Events' Effects on Peace Process Viewed .... C 4

UAE

President Holds Talks, Contacts To Unite Arabs *[WAKH]* .... C 5
Finance Minister Discusses State of Economy *[WAKH]* .... C 5
Official Receives Turkish Military Commander *[WAKH]* .... C 5

PDRY

YSP Secretary General Receives Soviet Ambassador .... C 5
Council Chairman Receives PFLP's George Habash .... C 5
'Antar, DFLP Official Discuss Palestinian Issues .... C 6
Correction to Chairman's Congress Session Speech .... C 6

YAR

Prime Minister Receives French Delegation .... C 6
    Joint Committee Meets .... C 6
    Minutes Signed on Meeting .... C 7
    French Official Departs .... C 7

EGYPT

'Secret' Contacts Said Under Way With Moscow *[KUNA]* .... D 1
U.S. Military Instructors Reportedly Leaving *[Kuwait AL-RA'YAL-'AMM 17 Oct]* .... D 1
5 Americans, 2 French Arrested in 'Spy Ring' *[AL-SHA'B 15 Oct]* .... D 1
    French Released, Americans Held *[AFP]* .... D 1
Envoy to U.S. on Mubarak Message to Reagan .... D 2
Reportage on Visit by U.S. Envoy Whitehead *[Monte Carlo]* .... D 2
    Arrives in Cairo .... D 2
    Mubarak Meeting Postponed .... D 3
    Mubarak on Postponement .... D 3
    Meets Foreign Minister .... D 3
    Brings Message From Shultz .... D 3
    Received By Mubarak .... D 3
    Mission Said Not 'Easy' .... D 4
    Al-JUMHURIYAH Commentary .... D 4
Mubarak Discusses Hijacking, Israeli Raid .... D 4
Mubarak Sends Message to Mitterrand on Hijacking .... D 5
Mubarak Sends Message to FRG's Helmut Kohl .... D 5
Foreign Minister Discusses Relations With U.S. *[AFP]* .... D 5
Interior Minister on Anti-U.S. Demonstrations *[QNA]* .... D 6
University Demonstrations Reported in Cairo *[AFP]* .... D 6
    Official Denies School Closed .... D 6
    'Scores' Wounded by Police *[AFP]* .... D 6
U.S. Implication of PLO Role in Hijacking Denounced .... D 6

IRAQ

Official Welcomes Transfer of PLO to Baghdad *[WAM]* .... E 1
Announcements Issued on Latest War Operations .... E 1
    21 Oct Khark Island Raid .... E 1
    19-20 Oct Communique .... E 1
    18-19 Oct Communique .... E 1
    17-18 Oct Communique .... E 2
    Panamanian Ship Hit 18 Oct .... E 2
Vice President Addresses UN General Assembly .... E 3
    Meetings at UN Reported .... E 3
Sudanese Sect Leader Arrives, Makes Statement .... E 3
Trade Minister 'Ali Returns From Prague .... E 3

JORDAN

King Husayn Returns From Visit to U.S., UK .... F 1
    Speaks on Collapse of UK Talks .... F 1
Hani al-Hasan Reportedly in Amman 19 Oct *[AL-DUSTUR 21 Oct]* .... F 1
Jordanian-Palestinian Committee Resumes Meetings .... F 1

Syria's Al-Na'ib Attends Official's Funeral *[Damascus]* .... F 1
Egypt's Minister of Awqaf Meets With King Husayn .... F 1
    With Counterpart Al-Khayyat .... F 1
    Attends Official's Funeral, Departs .... F 2
U.S. Delegation Meets With Prince Hasan .... F 2
    With Senate President al-Lawzi .... F 2
AL-DUSTUR on Peres' 'Sabotage Campaign' *[20 Oct]* .... F 2
Commentaries on Talks With Syria in Riyadh .... F 3
    SAWT AL-SHA'B: Detente Coming *[21 Oct]* .... F 3
    AL-RA'Y on Arab Summit *[21 Oct]* .... F 3

LEBANON

Further Reportage on Kidnapped Soviet Diplomats .... G 1
    Said To Be in West Beirut *[MENA]* .... G 1
    Reasons for Execution Given .... G 1
    Death Unconfirmed .... G 1
    Karami Receives Suslikov .... G 1
Karami Interviewed on Current Situation .... G 1
Al-Jumayyil Departs for Talks With Al-Asad .... G 3
Soviet Embassy Guards Fire at Car; Officer Injured .... G 3
10 People Killed in Two West Beirut Blasts *[Voice of the Mountain]* .... G 3
West Beirut Security Dissatisfies Syria's Khaddam .... G 3
Birri on Measures To Strengthen Beirut Security .... G 3

SYRIA

Al-Kasm, Al-Shar' Leave for Talks in Riyadh .... H 1
Al-Shar' Speaks on Lebanon, Relations With Jordan .... H 1
Al-Jumayyil, Al-Asad Discuss Developments .... H 1
    Hold 'Private' Meeting, End Talks *[Beirut Voice of Lebanon]* .... H 2
    Al-Jumayyil Leaves for New York .... H 2
    Talks Summarized .... H 2
Al-Na'ib To Attend Jordanian Official's Funeral .... H 2
Vice President Khaddam Receives U.S. Delegation .... H 2
Al-Asad Receives Iran's Jannati-Led Delegation .... H 2
AL-BA'TH Comments on Whitehead Visit to Cairo .... H 3

ISRAEL

Details of Peres Plan for Territories Reported *[HADASHOT 20 Oct]* .... I 1
Peres Discusses Peace Process During U.S. Visit .... I 1
    Calls for Jordanian Talks *[HADASHOT 20 Oct]* .... I 1
    Discusses Palestinian Negotiators *[HA'ARETZ 20 Oct]* .... I 1
    Comments on West Bank Issue .... I 2
    Views U.S. Position .... I 2
    Opposes Arms Sale to Jordan .... I 3
    Interviewed on Soviet Role .... I 3
    Views Relations With Egypt *[THE JERUSALEM POST 20 Oct]* .... I 3
Security Increased at Elat Egyptian Consulate *[HA'ARETZ 21 Oct]* .... I 3
Shamir on Peace Efforts, Jordanian Position .... I 4
Shamir Meets Journalists Prior to Departure .... I 5
    Comments on USSR Area Role .... I 5
    'Knows Nothing' of Peres Meetings .... I 5
Rabin on Peace Process, Egyptian Relations *[HADASHOT 18 Oct]* .... I 6
Party Head, PLO Envoy Hold News Conference in Rome .... I 7
Foreign Ministry Document Details PLO Terror *[THE JERUSALEM POST 18 Oct]* .... I 7
Netherlands UNIFIL Contingent Begins Evacuation .... I 8
Briton Captured on Terrorist Yacht Released *[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 18 Oct]* .... I 8
USSR To Try To Improve Image With Jews for Summit *[MA'ARIV 18 Oct]* .... I 8
Peres Aide Denies Israel-USSR Airlift Deal *[THE JERUSALEM POST 20 Oct]* .... I 9

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

- Soviet Minister Holds Energy Cooperation Talks Q 1
- Visiting USSR, CSSR Ministers' Algerian Talks Noted Q 1
- Szuros-Led Hungarian Delegation Arrives, Holds Talks Q 1
  - Arrives 18 Oct Q 1
  - Talks Begin 19 Oct Q 1
- Mauritanian President Pays Working Visit to Algiers Q 1
  - Arrives 19 Oct Q 1
- Begins Talks Q 1
- Talks Continue 20 Oct Q 1

LIBYA

- General People's Congress Delegation Visits PRC Q 1
  - Delegation's Activities Reported *[cross-reference]* Q 2
- Council of Delegates Reviews Visits Supporting Sudan Q 2
- Egyptians Demonstrate Against U.S. 'Air Piracy' Q 2
- JANA Cites French Agency on Iraqi Dependence on U.S. Q 2

MOROCCO

- Prime Minister Departs for UN General Assembly Q 3

SUDAN

- SPLA Leader Addresses Nation; Announces Cease-Fire *[Radio SPLA]* Q 3
- Officials Welcome Garang Cease-Fire Announcement Q 7
- Party Leaders Briefed on Meeting With Garang Q 8
- Southern Parties Move To Advance Dialogue Q 8
- Southern Alliance Reaffirms Regional Autonomy Call Q 8
- Democratic Unionist Sources Deny Formation of Front Q 8
- Unionist Party Delegation To Mediate in Baghdad Q 8
- Prime Minister Addresses Sudanese, Newsmen in NY Q 8
  - Sudanese Community Meeting Q 8
  - 18 Oct Luncheon Address Q 9
- Anya Nya 2 Movement Denies Political Affiliations Q 9
- Massacres by Army in Bor Cause 'Mass Exodus' *[Radio SLPA]* Q 9

TUNISIA

- UN Event Excludes PLO, SWAPO; Mzali To Boycott *[AFP]* Q 10
- Reported Collusion in Diversion of Hijackers Denied Q 10
- Mauritanian President Visits, Holds Talks in Tunis Q 10
  - Morocco Stopover, 18 Oct Arrival Q 10
  - Visit Concludes 19 Oct Q 10
  - Joint Communique Released Q 11
- Visiting Spanish Minister Holds Talks With Leaders Q 12
  - Meeting With Es-Sebsi Q 12

MAURITANIA

- President Leaves for Working Visit to Tunisia *[AFP]* Q 12

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

- USSR-Ethiopia Joint Commission Session Begins 18 Oct ..... R 1
  - Soviet Representative Arrives ..... R 1
  - Meeting Opens ..... R 1
- Hungarians Arrive for Joint Commission Meeting ..... R 1

KENYA

- Ugandan Peace Talks Rescheduled To Resume 28 Oct ..... R 1
- Moi Addresses Nation on Kenyatta Day 20 Oct ..... R 1
  - Further Details ..... R 3

SOMALIA

- Army Repulses Ethiopian Attacks on Two Villages ..... R 3
- DFSS CC Holds Session To Clarify 'Recent Events' *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 4
- Opposition Forces Appeal for Aid Against Cholera *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 4

UGANDA

- Otunnu on Cease-Fire in 'Peace Discussions' ..... R 4
- NRA Denies Obote Link; Views Regime Arms Suppliers ..... R 5
- Army Takes Bridge; Nations Deny Supplying Arms *[DAILY NATION 19 Oct]* ..... R 6
- NRA Denies Fall of Bridge, Commodity Shortages *[DAILY NATION 20 Oct]* ..... R 7

WEST AFRICA

CAMEROON

- PRC Education Mission Arrives in Yaounde 15 Oct ..... T 1

CHAD

- GUNT Presidency Communique Denies Goukouni Ousted *Radio Bardai]* ..... T 1
- Official Visits Sudanese Border Resettlement Camp ..... T 1

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

- PNDC Member Returns From Ivory Coast, Senegal ..... T 1
- Canadian Government Grants Aid for Rural Program ..... T 1

GUINEA

- Burkinabe Minister Delivers Message to Conte *[AFP]* ..... T 1

IVORY COAST

- President Receives Burkinabe Commerce Minister ..... T 1
  - Burkinabe Minister on Ties ..... T 1

LIBERIA

- LUP Asks Elections To Be Declared 'Null and Void' ..... T 2
- Secom Sets Up Special Board for Vote-Count *[AFP]* ..... T 2

NIGERIA

Finance Minister Discusses IMF Loan Debate .... T 3
First Quarter Balance of Trade Surplus Recorded .... T 3
Petrochemical Plant Contract Signed With Japan .... T 3
British Army Chief Arrives on 5-Day Visit .... T 3
Cross River, Benue Governors To Check Clashes .... T 3

SENEGAL

Diouf, Guinea-Bissau Minister Discuss Sea Border .... T 3
Diouf Receives Message From Malian Leader .... T 4
Cape Verde Prime Minister Makes Stopover .... T 4

SIERRA LEONE

Siaka Stevens Assails RSA at Commonwealth Forum .... T 4
Formal Talks Held With Chinese Delegation .... T 5
USSR Ministry Presents Donation Under Protocol .... T 5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

UNITA Bans OBSERVER Correspondent From Territory *[KUP]*........ U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Condemns Israeli Attack on PLO Headquarters .... U 1
'Armed Bandits' Attack Town Near Zambian Border .... U 1

NAMIBIA

Captured SWAPO Document Shown to Newsmen *[Johannesburg]*........ U 1
    Contents of Document *[Johannesburg]*........ U 1
SWAPO Sabotage Mission Thwarted, Explosives Seized *[Johannesburg]*........ U 2
    8 SWAPO Members Killed *[Johannesburg]*........ U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Blames ANC for Violence; Rejects Dialogue .... U 2
Botha Rejects PFP Appeal To Intervene in Cape .... U 3
Pik Botha Says Sound Basis for Reform Created .... U 4
Pik Botha Says Violence Must Be Renounced .... U 4
Reaction to Moloise Execution Reported .... U 5
    Justice Department on Moloise .... U 5
    ANC Statement *[Addis Ababa Radio Freedom]*........ U 5
    World Organizations React .... U 5
    Further on UK Reaction .... U 6
Violence Follows Services After Moloise Execution .... U 6
    Winnie Mandela Addresses Service .... U 6
    Policemen Stabbed .... U 6
    Whites Reportedly Provoke Mourners *[Umtata]*........ U 7
    Whites Attacked in Rioting .... U 7
Further on Student's Plan To Meet With ANC Youth .... U 8
    President, Students Not To Talk .... U 8
    Justice Minister .... U 8
    Women's Group Criticizes .... U 8
    Wits University Supports Students .... U 8
    Botha Removal Sought *[Umtata]*........ U 8

Tutu Comments ..... U 9

Tutu Speaks at Race Relations Institute ..... U 9

Police Report on Unrest Situation, Violence ..... U 9

18 Oct Evening Report ..... U 9

19 Oct Morning Report ..... U 10

19 Oct Evening Report ..... U 10

20 Oct Morning Report ..... U 10

21 Oct Morning Report ..... U 10

1 Killed in Cape Violence *[Umtata]* ..... U 11

Funeral for 3 Killed in Athlone Held 19 Oct ..... U 11

Muslims Ask for Troop Removal ..... U 11

3,500 Attend Funeral ..... U 11

Christians March With Muslims ..... U 11

Police Seal Off Cape Townships ..... U 12

Forces Launch Security Operation in Athlone ..... U 12

Police Begin Operation ..... U 12

Further on Operation ..... U 12

Umtata Report ..... U 13

Funeral Held for Youth ..... U 13

UDF Meeting Held in Cape Town; Violence Follows ..... U 14

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency ..... U 14

18 Oct Press Review ..... U 14

19 Oct Press Review ..... U 16

21 Oct Press Review ..... U 17

SWAZILAND

Police Investigating Plot To Overthrow Government *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 18

ZIMBABWE

Foreign Ministry Statement on Moloise 'Murder' ..... U 19

PLO To Start 'Attacking U.S. Interests Worldwide'

NC191113 Paris AFP in English 1105 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, Oct 19 (AFP) — A Palestinian leader today warned the United States that the Palestine Liberation Organisation would start attacking U.S. interests worldwide.

In an interview published by *AL-JUMHURIYAH* newspaper in Cairo, Mahmud al-'Abbas said the United States did not want peace, but the PLO's surrender.

He warned that Palestinians would be taking a "more aggressive" line towards the Americans after the Israeli raid on PLO headquarters in Tunis and the U.S. interception of the Egyptian plane transporting the hijackers of the *Achille Lauro.*

Mr. al-'Abbas, whose nom de guerre is Abu Mazin, is a member of Fatah, the biggest PLO grouping led by Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and separate from the Palestine Liberation Front of Muhammad 'Abbas, which hijacked the *Achille Lauro.*

"There was a time when we helped the Americans save their hostages in Iran and helped in the evacuation of their nationals from Lebanon. We will not do that in future, we will do the opposite," he declared.

He also blamed Britain for the collapse of the proposed meeting between Foreign Minister Sir Goeffrey Howe and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

He said the PLO was not prepared to pay the price of such talks by signing a document that recognised Israel and renounced the use of violence.

'Arafat: Dialogue With U.S. 'No Longer Possible'

JN171901 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1641 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], accompanied by Fatah Central Committee member Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] today inspected the Al-Aqsa Palestinian Forces stationed in fraternal Iraq. An honor guard of the Palestinian military forces welcomed brother leader Abu 'Ammar. The commander of the Al-Aqsa Forces and a number of Palestinian forces officers and cadres headed those who welcomed Brother Abu 'Ammar. The Palestinian fighters also hailed the revolution and its leader and affirmed their determination to continue armed struggle.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar delivered a speech to the fighters affirming that the continuing vicious U.S.-Israeli aggression against the PLO will only make us more determined to continue the challenge and confrontation until we achieve all of our people's just, inalienable, and legitimate rights.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: Our presence here in fraternal Iraq and the support we obtain from our brothers here, despite difficult circumstances, prompts us to reinforce our belief in our Arab nation and its free, brave men so that our struggle against our principal enemies, the United States and Israel, may continue.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said that no one will ever be able to terrorize us and that the Palestinian rifle will continue to be held until it achieves its certain triumph. Brother Abu 'Ammar expressed pride in the steadfastness of our people inside the occupied homeland and the escalating resistance of our masses and revolutionaries there against the abhorrant occupation authorities and their barbaric repressive practices against our people in an attempt to subjugate them to their aggressive will. However, these attempts are in vain. Our people are affirming their conviction that they are determined to continue to challenge and confront the enemy, regardless of the enemy's violent, terrorist, and [word indistinct] measures. Concluding his speech, the revolution leader said: We will continue our march until victory.

Afterward, Brother Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, delivered a similar speech. He said that the current vicious U.S.-Israeli onslaught against the PLO confirms the soundness of our march and political move and our sure desire to achieve a just peace. Brother Abu Iyad said that this onslaught will never affect the will of our revolutionaries and people. He said that armed struggle will continue to be our main option for achieving all of our militant people's objectives and aspirations.

The brother fighters bid Brothers Abu 'Ammar and Abu Iyad farewell chanting: Long live the revolution and its leader!

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar attended a massive popular seminar at the PLO office in Baghdad this afternoon. Representatives of popular Palestinian organizations and officials from Palestinian factions in fraternal Iraq took part. Brother Abu 'Ammar briefed the participants on the current situation of the Palestinian issue and national Palestinian struggle. He also explained the dimensions of the current vicious terrorist U.S.-Israeli onslaught against the PLO and the circumstances of this liquidation onslaught. He said that the PLO will continue to struggle in order to achieve all of our people's just objectives.

Speaking about the Palestinian-Jordanian joint political move, brother Abu 'Ammar said that the PLO refused to sign the British statement because it contained the same U.S. conditions which the Palestinian leadership had rejected part and parcel during the Baghdad meeting. He said: Our stand is firm and we adhere to the PNC resolutions. He said that dialogue with the United States is no longer possible.

Afterward, Brother Abu 'Ammar answered questions from the conferees. A calm dialogue between Brother Abu 'Ammar and the brother participants in the popular seminar ensued. The dialogue revolved around the most urgent and prominent circumstances through which our national cause and armed struggle are passing.

PLO's Khalaf on Antirevolution Plots, UK Stand

GF182018 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, visited the Al-Aqsa forces camp in Iraq yesterday. He was accompanied by Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee.

Brother Abu Iyad gave a speech reviewing the political situation of the Palestinian issue. He referred to the continued plots by imperialists and Zionists and their agents against the Palestinian revolution. He talked about the brutal raid against the PLO offices. He emphasized that the raid was carried out with full U.S. assistance and that the raid announced to the entire world the fall of all slogans which falsely claim to speak for the Palestianianrevolution and the PLO. He noted that the raid was directed at the principal enemy of the United States and Israel — the PLO and its legitimate leadership.

Brother Abu Iyad continued: We announce to the entire world that we will continue our struggle and will continue to fight to make the world understand that we are seeking peace based on the Palestinian concept — peace which will regain rights and land for our people and establish their independent Palestinian state. He then talked about the Iraq-Iran war and called for an immediate halt to it. He emphasized that this war saps Iraq's energies and makes Israel safe.

Brother Abu Iyad said: Our strategy is based on the principle of returning Iraq and its great people to the forefront of the battle against the Zionist enemy. He added: In Egypt, we should note that the heroic Egyptian people will continue to be faithful to the issues of their Arab nation, particularly the Palestinian cause, regardless of the treacherous treaties Al-Sadat signed. Therefore, the duty of confronting the imperialist-Zionist onslaught requires returning the Egyptian and Iraqi sides to the Arab nation.

Brother Abu Iyad discussed the past British stands on the Palestinian people and their just cause. He said they are a series of ugly plots, and that the recent British stand is in line with Britain's historical stand.

In conclusion, Brother Abu Iyad saluted the masses of our Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territories.

'Arafat Confers With PLO Officers in Iraq

JN181836 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1601 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] held a meeting with officers and cadres of Palestinian forces stationed in fraternal Iraq this morning. At the beginning of the meeting, brother leader Abu 'Ammar heard a detailed briefing on the training the Palestinian forces receive, their preparedness, and fighting capabilities.

Afterward, brother leader Abu 'Ammar reviewed current developments in the Palestinian issue and revolution and the conspiracies aimed at liquidating the PLO. Brother Abu 'Ammar explained the nature of the tasks necessary for this phase. He said that our national struggle for liberation will continue despite all difficulties and obstacles and despite all the U.S. and Israeli criminal terrorist campaigns and conspiracies until the great victory is acheived.

'Arafat Predicts Anti-U.S. Events in Mideast

JN191318 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1243 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Oct (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has emphasized that the U.S. Administration is maneuvering and deceiving in order to destroy the Palestinian leadership under the pretext of establishing peace in the region.

In a news conference here today, 'Arafat warned that the Arab region will witness extremely important events and developments following the Zionist raid against Tunisia and against the PLO headquarters. He pointed out that these developments and events will be against U.S. interests in the region.

'Arafat exposed the U.S. maneuverings and tricks over the establishment of peace by asserting that the United States began its misdeeds when Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Jordanian King Husayn were in Washington for talks with U.S. President Reagan on the peace process.

'Arafat stressed that the PLO adheres to and abides by the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and that contacts are currently being held with the Jordanian monarch to reassess efforts and future Jordanian-Palestinian moves in light of recent Arab developments. 'Arafat pointed out that the escalation of the U.S.-Israeli onslaught against the PLO aims at concealing the crime of Hammam al-Shatt in Tunis.

'Arafat declared that he is still wanted by the U.S. Administration, although the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis was carried out 19 days ago. He said the fact that the PLO has not received a reply to a question it had previously asked in this regard confirms that the U.S. decision is still valid. He added that he asked a question about the U.S. Administration's decision to assassinate the Palestinian leadership via the U.S. news media that interviewed him and via some friends, but no answer has been provided.

He said that information available to him indicates that Israel informed Washington of its intention to strike at the PLO headquarters 4 days before the raid. The U.S. aircraft carrier in the Mediterranean extended real assistance. He added that the raid was a joint U.S.-Israeli political operation aimed at canceling the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement by assassinating one of its signatories.

In the course of his replies to questions, 'Arafat denied any PLO intention to transfer its headquarters from Tunis and said: No decision has been made in this regard. The PLO's presence in

Tunis is confined to only the political and administrative leaderships.

'Arafat on Soviet Kidnappings

JN191723 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1627 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has emphasized that the aerial aggression on the PLO headquarters was not an ordinary military operation but a preplanned political-military U.S.-Israeli operation to assassinate the Palestinian leadership and one of the signatories to the Jordanian- Palestinian agreement after the U.S. Administration had failed to give an answer on the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative for a just and comprehensive peace in the region. Addressing a news conference at the PLO office in Baghdad this morning and attended by correspondents of various Arab and world news agencies, Abu 'Ammar added that with the raid on the PLO headquarters, the U.S. Administration was attempting to get rid of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement by assassinating one of its signatories.

Brother Abu 'Ammar stressed that no one can claim that the U.S. Administration had no advance knowledge of the savage Israeli raid. He reviewed a host of facts that prove U.S. participation on both the political and military levels in the Hammam al-Shatt raid.

Abu 'Ammar indicated that the PLO will reassess its policy after a precise review with our brothers in the Arab countries. He added: We will define our political steps then. In this regard, brother Abu 'Ammar said that Brother Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee, will be in Amman today for talks with Jordanian officials as agreed when King Husayn was in London.

Abu 'Ammar condemned the insult by U.S. Senator Alfonse d'Amato when he described the Egyptian president as cowardly. He indicated that the U.S. Administration is currently leading a major information campaign to conceal its ugly crimes against the Palestinian people in Hammam al-Shatt and in Los Angeles, where terrorist gangs killed Alex Odeh, a Palestinian citizen of U.S. nationality. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar stressed that by sponsoring this crime the U.S. Administration was caught red-handed in its exercise of racial discrimination and organized terrorism. He added: I am explaining these facts to U.S. public opinion and submit them to the free people of the world so that they can shoulder their responsibility toward this organized criminal and terrorist action.

Brother Abu 'Ammar refuted by citing events and documents what some are saying about PLO connections to the abduction of the four Soviet diplomats, stressing that the PLO is seeking — and our Soviet friends know that — a happy ending to the abduction operation. He pointed out that the PLO opposes this terrorist act which is aimed at a state that is friendly to our people and nation, the Soviet Union.

'Arafat on Cancellation of UK Meeting, Hijacking

PM210924 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 18 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Report on interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Qasim al-Samawi in Baghdad; date not given]

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said that the joint Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is unaffected by any attitudes because the agreement neither depends on nor is linked to the will of other people; rather it depends on the Jordanian-Palestinian will and the Arab will. In an exlusive statement for *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* Yasir 'Arafat said he personally was not surprised by Britain's decision not to hold talks with the two Palestinian members of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in London, adding that he was not very optimistic in the first place and was expecting such a step backward by Britain.

'Arafat said that the joint delegation's mission is one and the same and that every detail and every step regarding the mission was discussed between members of the Jordanian delegation and the Palestinian delegation.

In response to a question regarding King Husayn's statements, he said: I am trying not to discuss the subject until a Palestinian-Jordanian meeting is held. A preliminary meeting was held with the Jordanian prime minister and it was agreed to hold another meeting with King Husayn.

'Arafat added: I hope that it will be clearly understood that there is an essential difference between the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and our joint initiative at Casablanca, which the Arabs endorsed. The stands of the United States, Britain, or others will absolutely not affect the joint Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

Regarding his view as to the reasons why Britain decided not to hold talks with the Palestinian envoys, 'Arafat said: I believe there has been pressure, to which all the Arab and foreign, including British, newspapers have referred. Pressure has been exerted at the highest levels; U.S. pressure, Israeli pressure, and Jewish lobby pressure in Britain. Britain is directly and historically responsible for the Palestinian people's tragedy.

Asked about the uproar in New York regarding the decision not to invite him to address the General Assembly, 'Arafat said: These are shouts of objection by one party, namely the United States. The United States not only threatened that Reagan would not attend the celebrations but also went so far as to officially say that it would not grant me a U.S. entry visa. It even threatened to withdraw from the world organization and to suspend U.S. financing of it.

He added: Our friends asked the PLO to adopt a courageous stand to ensure that the United Nations would not be shaken to the detriment of other countries. For this reason we took the initiative along with six other countries to withdraw the proposal to invite me to deliver a speech so that the Palestinian revolution and the PLO would not be placed on record as having deprived the United Nations of U.S. funding. This is the story. This is now further proof to U.S. friends in the Middle East that this attitude by Washington is not partiality for Israel but rather a direct confrontation between us and the United States.

The Palestinian leader denied rumors that the PLO has moved its headquarters to Baghdad or any other Arab capital. This is not true, he said, as brother Mohamed Mzali, the Tunisian prime minister, made clear in his splendid statement — that if one hundred attacks are launched against Tunisia, it will not change its attitude toward the PLO and its leadership.

Regarding what is taking place in Egypt following the U.S. interception of the Egyptian civilian airliner, 'Arafat said: We are watching what is happening in Egypt; what is happening there is that angry students marched out from the universities into the streets. President Husni Mubarak personally expressed this anger when he said: I do not want an apology to me personally but to the Egyptian people. There is the beginning of an uprising in the nation. The masses have realized how deceived they were by the words of the United States, which not only is after the head of Yasir 'Arafat or the PLO but also wants to subjugate and humiliate the Arab nation.

He added: The United States, having directly involved itself as a principal party to the conflict, is no longer just a helper and partner of Israel. The past 15 days have proved that the United States insists on going far beyond merely supporting the Israeli views and boosting Israel's military capability. It has become a principal adversary to us and therefore it has to shoulder the responsibility for this.

He said: The Arab nation and its masses must deal with the United States on this basis; they should boycott the United States economically if they cannot boycott it politically.

In response to a question regarding Washington's announcement that it will hunt PLO Executive Committee member Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas], he said: This is a ridiculous stand on the part of the United States. The intention is not to hunt Abu al-'Abbas but to persist in its hostility toward the PLO and the Palestinian people. If Washington is accusing Abu al-'Abbas of involvement in the hijacking of the Italian ship because it is a violation of international law, do we not have the right in these circumstances to pursue the U.S. officials who officially admitted hijacking a plane belonging to a state friendly to the United States, namely Egypt, and carried out air piracy? Do we not have the right to pursue through Interpol the American pilots whom they ordered to carry out the operation?

Commenting on the reported death of [former Jordanian Prime Minister] 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Rifa'i, 'Arafat said: We have lost a friend loyal to the Palestinian people's just cause.

Yasir 'Arafat to Tour Gulf, Brief Officials

GF190934 Doha QNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Oct (QNA) — According to press reports published in Kuwait today, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will tour the Gulf countries in the next few days to brief officials there on the latest Palestinian developments.

The Kuwaiti paper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* says that a Palestinian delegation is scheduled to visit the socialist countries for the same purposes, while another Palestinian delegation will visit several African countries in an attempt to persuade them not to resume relations with Israel.

'Arafat's Imminent Departure for Amman Denied

JN211216 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Amman, 21 Oct (INA) — A responsible Palestinian source has denied that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has decided to cut short his current tour of some Arab Gulf states.

The Palestinian source told the INA correspondent here today that 'Arafat will continue his tour of some Arab countries for talks with Arab leaders on current Arab and Palestinian developments, particularly the Zionist raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis and the U.S. piracy against the Egyptian airliner.

Press reports said in Doha today that 'Arafat has decided to cut short his current tour of some Arab Gulf states and leave for Amman today to meet with Jordanian King Husayn.

Muhammad 'Abbas Interviewed on Hijacking Role

GF201618 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
20 Oct 85 p 9

[Interview with Muhammad 'Abbas, alias Abu al-'Abbas, general secretary of the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF], by unidentified *AL-ITTIHAD* correspondent, by telephone from Paris — date not given]

[Text] Question: What was your role in the planning of this operation [the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* cruise ship]?

Answer: Actually, the Americans are trying to prove my involvement in this operation. They are trying to find a basisfor accusations in order to insult the Palestinian national struggle. I have heard from the fighters that their main goal was to reach Ashdod Port and to attack the military air base, the base of the Zionist jet fighters that raided on Tunis. Afterwards I wished that I had known what happened. It seems that the Americans are trying to distort the facts by claiming that the four fighters were actually planning to hijack the ship. I repeat, their goal was to reach Ashdod Port. They just used the ship as a means of transportation to reach their target since all doors have been closed to Palestinian fighters.

Question: Was PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat aware of the operation?

Answer: I do not think so. I have not seen 'Arafat since the 4th day after the Israeli raid on Tunis.

Question: How and why was the operation target altered?

Answer: I asked the fighters about that. They told me that 8 hours before arriving at the port of Ashdod, one of the ship's crew accidently opened their door. Seeing the bomb and the fighters assembling the detonater, the crewman ran away shouting: Weapons, weapons, bomb! The fighters managed to forcibly apprehend him. This act alarmed the passengers, which forced the fighters to make a rapid decision to take control of the ship as they feared the captain might hand them over to the Israeli authorities.

Question: Was it not a mistake to prepare the weapons 8 hours early?

Answer: It was not a mistake. As a military man, I think the error was within 2 hours only, because it is known that any ship entering Israeli territorial waters will be escorted by an Israeli ship. Therefore, care must be taken. It was supposed that the preparation of the weapons was to take place in Port Said. But they preferred to prepare the weapons before reaching Port Said, because 600 passengers left the ship there, and there was so much noise and it was a good time to prepare their weapons. That was their own decision, perhaps right or wrong, I cannot say. But they were taken by surprise.

Question: The story about the killing of the American is not convincing. Can you give more details about it?

Answer: Actually, we have not carried out a detailed investigation with the fighters. They were taken from the ship and immediately handed over to the Egyptian authorities. We did not have a chance to ask them about this issue. They told me that they did not kill anybody, and that they fired only three bullets when they were taking control of the ship. The ship's captain said that no accident occurred. He stated this 5 hours following the departure of the passengers. When the Egyptian authorities asked the fighters about the killing, they said that they did not kill anyone. They added that as they were takingcontrol of the ship, one of the passengers fainted and was taken to the clinic. I can speculate that when the ship put out to sea, the captain and crew returned to the clinic and found the man dead. So, they then threw him into the sea. This is only speculation and not fact.

Question: You are wanted by U.S. justice. What do you think of that?

Answer: Every Palestinian is wanted by U.S. justice. Is there any U.S. justice in the end?

Question: Are you ready to be brought, with guarantees, to a neutral court?

Answer: I have told the U.S. media that I reject the accusation as an accusation. However, I am ready to go to the United States if there are guarantees so that I can explain the cause of my people and to talk about the ship and the confusion over this issue. But not, of course, as a defendent, because the struggle is a legitimate means for regaining the homeland.

Question: You went to Egypt and conducted negotiations.

Answer: It was my first time in Egypt at the direct request of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to lead the negotiations to peacefully end the operation.

Question: What agreement was reached in these negotiations?

Answer: First, I wanted to speak to the fighters to learn what happened. They said they assumed control of the ship to safeguard themselves after their weapons were discovered. Afterwards, they stated their conditions to attract public attention and to ensure their safety following the failure of their real plan. The negotiations were not difficult, because when I heard what they said I told them about the agreement with the Egyptian and Italian authorities on the need to leave the ship immediately. In fact, after our intervention, the operation progressed peacefully. Even if the story of the American who was killed were true, it may have happened before the intervention of the organization and myself.

Question: What was the actual Italian stand?

Answer: I have not conducted negotiations with the Italians.

Question: Not even through the Egyptians?

Answer: Not even through the Egyptians. I have not actually conducted negotiations. The negotiations were between the organization, Italy, and Egypt. I was only representing the organization in carrying out this negotiation.

Question: When one of the passengers was discovered dead, there was talk that the fighters should be tried by the PLO. Is there any real intention to do so?

Answer: The PLO's decision was to try the four fighters, not because they killed the American passenger, but to resolve the confusion over what happened. As is true for all other Palestinian organizations, the PLO is not interested in hijacking ships and airplanes. It is important that the confusion be cleared up and the facts known so measures will be takenquickly to tackle these issues. The PLO is the most efficient organization to take these measures.

Question: Will you tell us in detail about the U.S. hijacking?

Answer: I received news from the Egyptian authorities saying that brother Yasir 'Arafat wanted me to escort the fighters so that they could be brought to trial within the framework of the organization. They told us to leave for Tunis. I feared there was an Israeli or U.S. arrangement of some kind. I conveyed these fears to the Egyptian authorities.

Question: How many were aboard the plane?

Answer: About 20 Egyptians and Palestinians.

Question: Were there any Egyptian officials?

Answer: There was a high-ranking delegation. In answer to my fears, the Egyptians insisted that the plane be Egyptian. They guaranteed that.

I felt it was my duty to be with the fighters until they reached Palestinian justice.

Question: How did you know that you were being surrounded while airborne?

Answer: We were not informed. The U.S. fighters fired warning shots 75 minutes after we left Egypt and before we reached Tunis. When it was clear that it would be difficult to land in Tunis, the pilot tried to return to Egypt. I personally heard the conversation. After 3 or 5 minutes at most, we heard the warning shots. We were alarmed that F-14 jet fighters were flying in line with our plane and 5 meters away from us. They ordered the plane to make a certain change in bearing , we did not know where. The Egyptian captain consulted an Egyptian official, who told him to comply with the orders. The plane changed course as demanded by the foreign pilots, who refused to reveal their identity. But they issued threats: Turn as we say, or any diversion will lead to the destruction of the plane. After an hour, we were ordered to land near Sicily. Only then did we learn that we were at a NATO air base.

Question: Was it possible to avoid the hijacking operation?

Answer: I cannot actually confirm that; the plane was not a Palestinian one, and not under my order, but under Egyptian control and a high-ranking delegation. In this regard, Egypt was responsible. We did not have to interfere.

Question: When you landed, were you received by the Italians or the Americans?

Answer: There is an important point I must refer to: The Americans carried out the kidnapping operation without telling the Italians. That was why the Italian control tower refused to allow us to land. The U.S. pilot intervened and indentified himself. Only then did we know that the jet fighters were U.S. ones. He said to the control tower: I order you to allow us to land immediately. The control tower official said: I receive orders only from my government. The pilot answered him: I order you to go and ask your government. The control tower official portested and asked to be given more time. We heard the on-going negotiations through the radio. We were eventually allowed to land. The plane landed at a NATO-Italy joint base.

Question: There have been reports that U.S.-Italian relations were affected by the plane incident.

Answer: In fact, a real battle was about to take place. Some 200 U.S. soldiers surrounded and attacked the plane. A senior U.S. officer arrived on board a giant C-141 plane and asked us to get out of the plane, adding that we would be taken to the United States to be brought to trial. The Italians intervened, saying that it was Italian territory and Italian sovereignty, and that nobody had the right to intervene. The Americans were rude and blunt and acted as if they were colonizing the Italians. Tension mounted. The Americans threatened us saying that 200 fighters and 500 tanks were ready if we tried to make a move. We told them to use their weapons. Of course, we were not intending to do anything, because it was an Egyptian responsibility. The senior Egyptian officer went to negotiate. I observed that the tension between the Americans and the Italians reached such a level that they drew their weapons. After 7 hours of negotiations, the Egyptian officer agreed to hand over the four Palestinian fighters on condition that they remain with the Italian authorities. I understood that he contacted Egypt. I stayed in the plane.

Question: What stand did the Italians take toward you?

Answer: Actually, the Italians took a good stand. They understand that their ship and the passengers were not the goal of the operation, and that Palestinians are not terrorists and killers, but strugglers. They understand the role of the PLO, and my role through the organization, was to peacefully end the incident. In fact, they did not gave in to U.S. blackmail in this regard.

Question: How might this operation affect Egyptian-U.S.- Italian relations?

Answer: The operation was a real test on a number of issues. It seems that the test ended with very good results for the Egyptians regarding the act of aggression against the dignity, history, and heritage of Egypt. It was also an act of aggression against the history and heritage of Italy. This act of aggression affects international morale and relations. It seems that reactions will not calm down soon.

Question: There have been statements expressing doubt about the real goal of the operation. What is your comment in this regard?

Answer: I would like to say that we thank all the people, the powers, and the countries which support the struggle of the Palestinian people. We have a small reprimand for those who claim to be strugglers but took vindictive stands during the operation. We can have differences with some of the organizations in Damascus. But we do not have conflicts over the continuation of our struggle against the Zionist enemy. There must not be occasions for revenge, because it was clear that the statement issued in Damascus was information given to Israel and the United States so that they could use it to mount their propaganda campaign and issue their accusations. It was a statement issued in Damascus which said that Abu Khalid is Abu al-'Abbas.

'Sources': 'Abbas Impersonated on Egyptair Flight

GF201200 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 19 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Information obtained by *AL-QABAS* has increased the ambiguity and controversy surrounding the whereabouts of Palestinian official Muhammad 'Abbas (alias Abu al-'Abbas) whom the U.S. authorities are seeking to arrest, dead or alive. Palestinian sources said that Abu al-'Abbas has not traveled to Italy or to Yugoslavia, and that the person who was reported to have gone to Italy and Yugoslavia had in fact impersonated him and succeeded in covering up the whereabouts of the Palestinian official.

Palestinian sources said that Abu al-'abbas agreed to Egyptian-Palestinian advice and did not board the Egyptian plane to Tunisia with the hijackers of the Italian ship *Achille Lauro* because it was expected that an act of piracy would be carried out by Israel and not the United States.

The sources said that one of the aides of Salah Khalaf (alias Abu Iyad), whose name is Ahmad ibn Balla, impersonated Abu al-'Abbas in the interview with a U.S. television network, and also during the interrogations by the Italian authorities — interrogations that proved that he was innocent and had nothing to do with the ship's hijacking.

A Yugoslav paper, quoting Abu al-'Abbas in an interview it had with him at Belgrade airport on 12 October, says that he contacted the hijackers of the Italian ship merely in his capacity as a negotiator, that he was unconnected with the hijacking, and that it was Yasir 'Arafat who asked him to go to Egypt to help to end the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro*.

Milhim Defends Refusal To Sign London Statement

JN191001 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 19 Oct (INA) — King Husayn of Jordan has held Muhammad Milhim, member of the PLO Executive Committee and the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, somewhat responsible for the collapse of the talks that were to have taken place last week between the delegation and the British foreign secretary. In an interview with the Kuwaiti paper *AL-ANBA'* published here today, the king said that he intends to discuss the reasons that led to what happened in London.

Commenting on the same subject in a similar interview with *AL-ANBA'*, Muhammad Milhim said nobody in the PLO knew of the statement that he refused to sign in London except his colleague Iliya Khuri. He said that the statement wanted the PLO to declare its recognition of Israel within secure boundaries. He asked: How can we recognize boundaries that Israel itself cannot recognize?

Milhim explained that the talk about his refusal to condemn terrorism is a sheer lie to justify the British stand. He said that he does not see any possibility now of a meeting between the PLO and the British. However, he expressed the hope that such a meeting would take place at some future date.

Milhim said that King Husayn's peace initiative is based on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement to which, he said, he fully adheres. He added that any deviation from that agreement is bound to torpedo the entire issue.

Khalid al-Hasan on Jordanian-PLO Relations

NC200845 Paris AFP in English 0832 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, Oct 20 (AFP) — Recent setbacks for the Palestine Liberation Organisation do not mean the end of the joint PLO-Jordanian peace initiative, according to a ranking Palestinian official who played an active part in drawing up last February's Middle East framework agreement.

Khalid al-Hasan (Abu al-Sa'id), a member of the pro-'Arafat Fatah Central Committee, warned in an interview here that Israel's attempt to bypass the PLO and call for direct negotiations with Jordan would not work, saying that King Husayn needed the PLO and vice versa.

"Without the PLO he has no mechanism, and we, without him, have no visa to West," he said.

He noted that Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres was "trying to persuade the U.S. to talk to the mayors of the West Bank", but that he would "never find a single mayor who would accept that."

The PLO is currently reeling from adverse publicity following the seizure of the Italian cruise liner *Achille Lauro* by a PLO group connected with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, in which a crippled American was killed, and by Britain's refusal to have talks with a PLO delegation in London last week.

On King Husayn's refusal to endorse the PLO's explanation of its refusal ti sign a statement which led to the cancellation of the meeting in London with two senior PLO representatives, Abu al-Sa'id said this did not reflect a split between Jordan and the PLO.

"King Husayn is a clever guy. He blamed one man, but he did not blame the PLO, and that means that things are not that bad," he said.

King Husayn had backed the British version of events, according to which Palestinian delegate Muhamad Milhim had refused to sign an agreed statement renouncing violence and recognising Israel.

Mr. Milhim maintained that changes had been made to the statement at the last minute.

Abu al-Sa'id was critical of the British Government for its "attitude" which led to the cancellation of the meeting, maintaining that Britain had made the mistake of considering the Jordanian and Palestinian delegates as "individuals" rather than as representatives of the Jordanian Government and the PLO.

Abu al-Sa'id is to go to Jordan shortly to "reassess" the peace process with King Husayn.

He said that the process could get underway only when the United States accepted the accord signed by King Husayn and Mr. 'Arafat last February, "and forced the Israelis to accept it."

Fatah Official Ridicules Israeli 'White Paper'

JN210722 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0600 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan has said that Israel's publication of a white paper is a new attempt to deceive public opinion in Israel, as well as in the United States and Europe. In his opinion, this paper, which is devoted to activities of PLO officials, is a fabrication by Israeli intelligence, the Mosad. He added that some parts of it, like those saying that Muhammad Milhim is one of the leaders of Force 17, defy all logic.

Al-Hasan added that Muhammad Milhim, former Halhul mayor, is a man who enjoys great respect in the West, especially since he is an advocate of a peaceful solution to the Palestine question and calls for coexistence between Palestinians and Jews.

Khalid al-Hasan criticized the Israeli policy aimed at distorting the reputation of Palestinian leaders and warned peace-loving public opinion against the lies of those who claim to fight terrorism while they themselves practice it.

'High-Level' Egyptian-PLO Meeting To Be Held 'Soon'

JN190924 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
19 Oct 85 p 16

[Text] Abu Dhabi — QNA — PLO official spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman has said that a high-level Palestinian-Egyptian meeting will be held in Cairo soon, and that political preparations for this meeting are now being made. In a statement to *AL-ITTIHAD*, published here yesterday, 'Abd al-Rahman added that the Palestinian leadership will meet in Baghdad soon to define the means of confrontation at this stage. However, the date of the meeting has not yet been fixed.

In another development, *AL-ITTIHAD* says that during its meeting in Baghdad the Palestinian leadership will discuss the current situation in the wake of the concellation of the meeting last Monday between the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, in addition to aspects of Jordanian-Palestinian action in light of the recent statements made by Jordanian officials.

Arab Maghreb Countries Hold Contacts for Summit

GF210752 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0615 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Oct (WAKH) — Press reports indicated here today that the five Arab Maghreb countries are currently holding contacts among themselves related to holding a five-sided Maghreb summit to discuss the latest developments in the Maghreb region in the wake of the Zionist raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis.

Quoting Moroccan sources in Rabat, the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* said that this summit will discuss in particular the issue of restoring relations between Tunisia and Libya — which were severed following the expulsion of thousands of Tunisian laborers from Libya — and the issue of the Sahara. The paper pointed out that the tour by Mauritanian President Ahmed Ould Taya — which has so far included Morocco, Tunisia, and Algeria — is designed to prepare for this summit.

Quoting Moroccan sources, the paper said that Moroccan Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani will propose in the speech he will deliver at the United Nations a new date for the Sahara which is expected to be the first quarter of 1986. [sentence as received] The paper added that the five Maghreb countries agreed in principle to attend the summit provided a meeting of the foreign ministers of these countries convenes in Tunis to prepare for it and to ensure its success, according to the Algerian request. The paper went on to say that Algeria, in coordination with Tunisia, will propose during this summit a discussion of Egypt's return to the Arab League and dealing with this issue by the Arab Maghreb countries in an extraordinary or ordinary summit.

Klibi Arrives in Riyadh for Arab Committee Meeting

LD192130 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2019 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Riyadh, 19 Oct (SPA) — The Arab League Secretary general, Chadli Klibi, arrived in Riyadh this evening to attend the meetings of the committee for clearing the Arab atmosphere, which was set up on the basis of resolutions adopted by the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca. The meetings are due to open tomorrow in Riyadh under the chairmanship of the crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the national guard, His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Klibi was met at the airport by a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

BAHRAIN

Ship En Route From Kuwait Struck by Missile

GF190452 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 19 Oct 85 p 1

[Excerpts] A Panamanian-registered container ship, the *Oriental Champion*, was hit in an attack in the Gulf yesterday while it was heading from Kuwait to Bahrain. Captain Robert Yew, from Singapore, said the crew had no warning and saw no planes, so he was not certain who launched the attack at 10.45 a.m. [0745 GMT] yesterday.

Captain Yew, speaking by ship-to-shore radio, said a missile blasted a three-foot hole in the quarters housing the steering gear for the 17,169-deadweight-tonne vessel, but there were no casualties.

He said he was waiting for the Hong Kong-owned ship to be towed to port for repairs to the steering mechanism and plating. The ship was carrying general cargo from Kuwait to Bahrain when attacked.

Shipping sources said Iraq was believed responsible for a similar attack on October 8 on another vessel involving Kuwait, the container ship *Jolly Indaco*. Iraq has also been blamed for an attack last week on the Liberian supertanker *Medusa*, carrying crude-oil from Iran's main oil terminal on Khark Island.

Arabs Must 'Radically Reconsider' Ties With U.S.

GF180840 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0805 GMT 18 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 18 Oct (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* calls on the Arab countries to adopt a practical and firm stand vis-a-vis the U.S. Administration.

It says that what the Arabs have experienced at the hands of the Americans over the past few years, and particularly recently, is sufficient to make the Arabs radically reconsider Arab-U.S. relations.

The paper warns the Arab countries to expect everything from the United States that may harm their sovereignty and dignity. The paper refers to what happened to Italy after it adopted a stand contrary to what the United States wanted with regard to the Palestinians detained there.

The paper says that although Italy is one of the closest allies of the United States and they are both NATO members, the United States did not refrain from action which directly harmed Italy's sovereignty and which led to a severe crisis that ended in the collapse of the Italian Government.

The paper emphasizes that if the United States does all this to its closest allies, then it would not be strange for it to doanything to its second-rate friends, such as the Arab countries. The paper says that recent developments have proved that the United States does not hesitate to carry out any terrorist act toward any country as long as that action eventually serves its interests and satisfies its leaders' vanity in their power.

Egypt Urged To Take Firm Stand on U.S. Action

GF201322 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0820 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 20 Oct (WAKH) — In Bahrain, *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* expresses the hope that the Egyptian Government will take a firm stand on the U.S.-led terrorist operation against the Egyptian plane and its Egyptian and Palestinian passengers, and will take into consideration the fact that at first the U.S. aircraft attempted to hijack all the plane's passengers to the United States and not to Italy.

Commenting on the current visit by U.S. official John Whiteheadto Cairo to calm official and public anger resulting from the U.S. air piracy against the Egyptian plane, the paper affirms that if the Egyptian Government does not take such a firm attitude it will be commiting a grave mistake, and it will not only be encouraging the United States and Israel to continue their terror against our nation and strugglers, but it will also be widening the gap between the Egyptian Government and its people.

In conclusion, the paper says: "Adopting such a stand will help bring the Egyptian Government closer to its people, and at the same time will constitute a basic guarantee to prevent the repetition of such an action. Such a stand will also guarantee the continuation of stability in Egypt, a matter that concerns the entire Arab world."

KUWAIT

Amir, 'Arafat Discuss Tunis Raid, 'Skyjacking'

LD201433 Kuwait KUNA in English 1244 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 20 (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said here Sunday that he discussed with his highness the amir today a number of important Palestinian, Arab and international issues.

In a statement to KUNA, 'Arafat expressed pleasure to meet his highness the amir and said the meeting "was warm, fraternal and positive." He added talks at the meeting tackled the Israeli air raid on Tunis and the headquarters of the PLO there.

The talks also dealt with the American skyjacking of an Egyptian civilian airplane in addition to the situation in the Gulf region in light of the continued Iraq-Iran war, 'Arafat also said.

The PLO chairman stressed the significance of adopting a unified Arab and Islamic stand to confront all those developments. He expressed gratitude to his highness the amir on behalf of the Palestinian people for the stand Kuwait is adopting in support of the Palestinian people and their just cause.

The talks have also tackled a number of mutual important issues, 'Arafat said.

'Arafat Calls for Summit

LD191552 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1447 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 19 Oct (KUNA) — Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, has said that there is a fully suitable occasion now to hold an Arab summit and that he is one of those calling for one as soon as possible. He added on his arrival here from Baghdad at noon today, accompanied by Salah Khalaf, member of the Fatah Central Committee, that if this call was not Arab, "then let it be Arab-Africa." He pointed this out in reference to the call by the president of Senegal, Abdou Diouf, for the holding of an Arab-African summit during his latest vist to Dakar. He said: "If this summit could not be Arab or Arab-African, then let be an Islamic summit." He asked: "What are we going to disagree about?" 'Arafat said that he will be evaluating with Arab leaders during his current tour the dangerous events that have been witnessed lately by the Arab nation.

'Arafat confirmed that the recent Israeli raid against Hammam al-Shatt in Tunisia was not directed against the Palestinian revolution or Tunisia, and the American act of air piracy over the Mediterranean was not directed against Egypt; also, the recent Israeli attempts to violate Iraqi airspace three times were not directed against Iraq. He confirmed "the existence of an American-Israeli attack which requires the Arab nation to discuss this matter in full with all our responsibilities in order to confront it with everything it requires at the official and popular levels because of its seriousness." On the American support for and participation in the Israeli raid on Tunisia, 'Arafat said that neither the U.S. President nor the American Administration can shrug off their responsibility for the raid on Hammam al-Shatt.

'Arafat was welcomed on arrival by Rashid al-Rashid, minister of state for cabinet affairs; Fatah Central Committee member Salim al-Za'nun; the Iraqi ambassador to Kuwait, 'Abd al-Jabbar Umar Ghani; the PLO representative in Kuwait, 'Awni Battash; and a representative of the Foreign Ministry Protocol.

'Arafat Cuts Short Tour

GF210830 Doha QNA in Arabic 0805 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Doha, 21 Oct (QNA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is cutting short his current visit to a number of Arab Gulf countries and will leave for Amman today to confer with His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan.

Citing Palestinian sources, the Qatari newspaper *AL-RAYAH* reports today that the Palestinian leader will resume his tour after the conclusion of his visit to Jordan, during which a joint PLO-Jordanian position will be crystallized regarding the political moves that are based on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

The sources added that during his visit to Jordan 'Arafat will hold a series of Palestinian meetings with members of the PLO Executive Committee in addition to the chairmanship of the National Council Office and the National Fund. These meetings are designed to study the next Palestinian move in light of the failure of the London meeting and in order to avoid a deficiency in the budget of the fund. The sources went on to say that 'Arafat called on all the directors of the PLO offices in the Arab world to go to Amman to discuss with them the Palestinian position in the next stage. The Palestinian leader, who began a tour the day before yesterday in Kuwait, dispatched two of his political aides, Khalid al-Hasan and Hani al-Hasan, to Jordan to convey a message to the Jordanian monarch on the latest developments in the region.

Assembly Speaker Urges Palestinian Armed Struggle

JN201808 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwaiti National Assembly Speaker Ahmad al-Sa'dun today called on Yasir 'Arafat to cancel the Amman agreement he signed with King Husayn and to resume armed struggle.

Saudi Defense Minister on GCC Arms Purchases

LD192352 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2240 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 19 Oct (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the minister of defense, aviation and inspector general, expressed pleasure and happiness at visiting the state of Kuwait.

Answering a question about the availability of financial assistance for the purchase of joint weapons in some GCC states, his highness said that the GCC states (?buy) weapons.

It is not in our interests to explain what each state has bought. The truth is that they continue to strengthen their armed forces in accordance with the strategy formulated by the chiefs of staff and the military committees under the GCC.

I believe that the future will clarify what forces have been purchased for the GCC states. As for the GCC, I believe that we are actually participating. The money is one, the finances are one, the production is one, and the income is one.

On a question about the recent Saudi arms deal with Britain, his highness said: The Saudi deal, as I explained to my journalist colleagues, was planned and studied for 2 years. Perhaps it had met with some sweet days and some bitter days for some other people.

It would have had a great echo if it had occurred at a different time. The truth is that it is a plan drawn up for strengthening the air forces which are part of the Arab nation and a basic part of the GCC.

On a question concerning the malicious rumors that cast doubt on the effectiveness of the Tornado planes, His Highness Prince Sultan said: I do not wish to mention this subject in particular, but the truth is that a Zionist-German organization said this.

The truth is that anything praised by the Jews is despised, and anything that is abused by the Jews and their organizations is precious.

Interior Minister Departs for Yugoslavia 21 Oct

LD210844 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0737 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Spelling of all names as received]

[Text] Kuwait, 21 Oct (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah left Kuwait for Yugoslavia this morning leading a security delegation on a 3-day official visit at the invitation of his Yugoslav counterpart, Dobroslav Culafic. Prior to his departure Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad told KUNA that we will be looking forward to bolstering our two countries' long-standing cooperation in all spheres during the visit to the friendly country. He expressed hope that during the visit he will familiarize himself with the security expertise available in that friendly state, with which Kuwait shares the principles of peace, justice, and commitment to the policy of positive neutrality within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement.

The minister was seen off at the airport by Interior Ministry Under Secretary Major General Yusuf Badr al-Khirafi, assistant under secretaries at the ministry, and the Yugoslav charge d'affaires. The interior minister is accompanied on his visit by a delegation including the ministry's Assistant Under Secretary for Legal Affairs Humud al-'Utaybi; Director General of the General Establishment for the Protection of Establishment and Special Task Forces Brigadier Yusuf al-Mishari; Director General of the General Establishment of Civil Defense Colonel Khalid al-Qu'ud; Director of the Public Relations Administration Col Ahmad al-Rujayb; head of the minister's office Lieutenant Col Ahmad al-Humud al-Sabah; a secretary in the minister's office Jabr al-Jabr; and a press delegation.

SAUDI ARABIA

Syrian-Jordanian Meeting Begins in Riyadh

GF201434 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1408 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Riyadh, 20 Oct (SPA) — The second meeting of the Arab reconciliation committee, initiated upon the instructions of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and under the chairmanship of His Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, began in Riyadh this afternoon. Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi attended the meeting. Representing Saudi Arabia at the meeting were: His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, assistant deputy commander of the National Guard; and 'Abd al-Rahman Mansuri, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry.

Representing Syria at the meeting were Faruq al-Shar', foreign minister, and Ahmad al-Tall, Syrian ambassador to the Kingdom.

Jordan was represented by Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Court; Tahir al-Masri, foreign minister; and Muhammad Rasul al-Kaylani, Jordanian ambassador to the Kingdom. The meeting was also attended by (Tayeb Sahbani), Tunisian representative to the Arab League.

Crown Prince Makes Statement

GF201352 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1325 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Riyadh, 20 Oct (SPA) — His Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, made the following statement to SPA on the occasion of the second round of Syrian-Jordanian talks, which were initiated upon the instructions and under the patronage of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and which were held under the chairmanship of his highness the crown prince:

It pleases me to receive on the land of Saudi Arabia today Syrian Prime Minister His Excellency Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Jordanian Prime Minister His Excellency Zayd al-Rifa'i, who came to attend the second meeting of the Arab reconciliation committee and to continue the constructive and fraternal dialogue on the issues discussed in the first meeting last month. His higness added: I am confident that the spirit that dominated the committee's talks in the first meeting and the mutual confidence through which these issues were discussed herald the two fraternal countries' desire for rapprochement and their eagerness for convergence and to return their relations to their old state. I am also sure that all of us in this committee will deal with the issues proposed for discussion through our awareness of the challenges facing our Arab nation and our responsibility toward them.

His highness concluded his statement by praying to Almighty God to crown the committee's efforts with success and make its work beneficial to the Arab nation.

'Cordial' Session Concludes

GF201650 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1620 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Riyadh, 20 Oct (SPA) — The Arab reconciliation committee has concluded its first session, which began earlier today under the chairmanship of His Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard. The session was attended by Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, in a statement following the session which lasted for about 1 hour, described it as cordial and fraternal. He praised the Kingdom's basic role in clearing the Arab atmosphere in response to the instructions of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, whose concern is devoted to the Arab action.

Chedli Klibi said he hoped that this committee led by His Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, using his known wisdom, will achieve positive results to clear the Arab differences, affirming the importance of efforts to obtain this goal.

21 Oct Talks Reported

JN211230 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Riyadh — A second working session was held in Riyadh this morning between the Jordanian delegation led by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and the Syrian delegation led by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm in the presence of His

Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the Saudi National Guard. The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Marwan al-Qasim, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, and Jordanian Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Muhammad Rasul al-Kilani. It was attended on the Syrian side by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the Syrian ambassador to Saudi Arabia. The second working session was also attended by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi; Saudi Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri, assistant deputy commander of the Saudi National Guard; 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mansuri, under secretary of the Saudi Foreign Ministry for political affairs; and Al-Tayeb al-Sahbani, Tunisia's Arab League representative.

Earlier today, a meeting was held between Saudi Crown Prince His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, and Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm. It was attended by Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Marwan al-Qasim, Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', and Saudi Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. This session came within the framework of the committee in charge of clearing the Arab atmosphere between the two countries.

Commerce Minister Meets New Zealand Official

GF191850 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Commerce Minister Dr Sulayman al-Sulayyim met this morning with Mike Moore, New Zealand overseas trade and marketing minister, who is currently visiting the Kingdom. Following the meeting, Dr Sulayman al-Sulayyim told SPA that during the meeting discussion centered around bilateral trade and the means to promote it.

Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl also met today with the New Zealand overseas trade and marketing minister. Following the meeting, the finance and national economy minister told SPA that the meeting covered the means of developing bilateral trade relations, consolidating the exchange of trade between the Kingdom and New Zealand, and the creation of links between official and national institutions to benefit the common interests of the two countries.

Recent Events' Effects on Peace Process Viewed

GF200800 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 19 Oct 85

["News and comment" by Muhammad Ja'far al-Ghamidi]

[Excerpt] Jordan and the PLO have emphasized their adherence to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. In the meantime, the Israeli prime minister has repeated his so-called idea of negotiating with Jordan.

The events in the Middle East, beginning with the Israeli aggression against PLO headquarters, the affair of the Italian ship, and finally the interception by U.S. fighters of a Egyptian civilian plane, have yielded numerous changes in the efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East. As a result of these changes, Britain canceled, under Zionist pressure, the meeting between its foreign secretary and the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Undoubtedly these changes have greatly harmed the future of peace in the region in such a way that one can say that the results of these new developments have mixed up the cards in the region and contributed to diminishing the opportunities to prepare the climate to begin the peace process in the Middle East.

This is what Israel has desired through its direct terrorist participation in the recent events.

Israel has expressed its satisfaction with the affair of the Italian ship and the interception by U.S. fighters of the Egyptian plane, and finally the cancellation of the meeting between the British foreign secretary and the joint [Jordanian]-Palestinian delegation.

The common denominator of all the statements of the enemy's leaders expressing joy at these events, has been the attempt to exploit them in order to play the tune alleging that peace is impossible under the shadow of escalating Palestinian resistance and guerrilla operations.

The Israeli enemy wants to make the international public reach the conclusion that the PLO is the cause of the events in the region, and consequently to exploit this by alleging that the PLO seeks to spread violence and abort the peace efforts.

This has been a clear attempt to turn the facts inside out.

The Israeli enemy has not been satisfied with repeating such allegations, but has attempted, through Zionist media organs in the United States and other Western countries, to portray the cancellation of the British meeting with the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as a disagreement between the PLO and Jordan, which also constitutes an attempt to play down the importance of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and to delude the international public into believing that this is the beginning of the end to bury this agreement.

The enemy has cast doubt on the possibility of the continued existence of this agreement in view of the events Israel is artificially creating in the region.

The Jordanian and Palestinian leaderships have realized the dimensions and aims of the tendentious Zionist rumors alleging that a Jordanian-Palestinian disagreement has surfaced.

King Husayn of Jordan and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat have emphasized the continuation of joint Jordanian-Palestinian coordination and actions and their adherence to the principle of a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian issue in a way that guarantees the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

UAE

President Holds Talks, Contacts To Unite Arabs
GF201126 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0540 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 20 Oct (WAKH) — It was reported in Abu Dhabi today that UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan is currently holding intensive consultations and contacts with his brothers, the Arab kings and heads of state, to study the present Arab stand and exchange views regarding the best ways to unite the Arab rank.

The Abu Dhabi paper *AL-ITTIHAD* today reports that Shaykh Zayid's message to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid yesterday comes within his highness' move to unite the Arabs, and that he will meet with King Hassan of Morocco in the next few days for the same purpose.

Shaykh Zayid also will visit Algeria to confer with the Algerian president on the best means of reaching a united Arab stand, especially in view of the persistent stands taken by the enemies of the Arab nation who have been exploiting the deterioration in Arab relations in order to achieve their plans to divide the Arabs.

Finance Minister Discusses State of Economy
GF201747 Manama WAKH in English 1555 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Oct 20, (WAKH) — Ahmad Humayd al-Ta'ir, UAE minister of state for financial and industrial affairs, stressed that the UAE economy was sound despite the changes in oil prices.

Al-Ta'ir also said the UAE dirhams purchasing power had increased during 1984 and the first half of this year against other currencies because of its link to the special drawing rights (sdrs) and the American dollar.

In an interview with UAE daily *AL-ITTIHAD* published today, Al-Ta'ir said the best solution to the problem of liquidity is the merger among banks adding there are 24 national banks and 29 foreign ones.

Al-Ta'ir said this number is sufficient and there are no intentions to increase them at present. Al-Ta'ir hoped for an improvement in the world economic situation before the end of this decade. He said the idea of establishing a stock market in the United Arab Emirates "needs thorough study."

On the achievements of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council, Al-Ta'ir praised the unified economic agreement considered to be a major GCC accomplishment.

The agreement has mapped out the general framework of trade, economic and financial cooperation among the member states as well as exemption of national products from custom dues, he pointed out.

He also said a study is underway to evaluate the insurance market in the Gulf states and another one on ways of exchanging technical and financial expertise among central banks in GCC states.

Official Receives Turkish Military Commander
GF201830 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Oct (WAKH) — Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations in the United Arab Emirates Brigadier Mohammed Salim al-Qasimi received here today General Nagatat Auzatoun, the commander of the Turkish land forces now leading a military delegation on a few days visit to the UAE. The meeting, covered areas of military cooperation.

PDRY

YSP Secretary General Receives Soviet Ambassador
GF201528 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today received in his office Comrade Vladislav Pelrovich Zhukov, Soviet ambassador to the PDRY.

During the meeting, a number of issues of mutual concern to the two parties and peoples in the two friendly countries, including issues of bilateral cooperation in various party and governmental fields, was discussed.

The brother secretary general expressed his gratitude and appreciation for the development of the current friendly and cooperative relations between the YSP and the CPSU and between the PDRY and the USSR. He said that this friendship will increase continuously and will favor the friendly peoples' interests.

Council Chairman Receives PFLP's George Habash
GF201753 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office today PFLP Secretary General Brother George Habash.

During the meeting they discussed a number of struggle-alliance issues between our country and the PFLP, in addition to reviewing current developments in the Arab arena and the means to bolster the unity of the Arab national and progressive regimes and forces in confronting the hostile plots and plans prepared by the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary forces against the Arab national liberation movement.

During the meeting the chairman of the Council of Ministers saluted the heroic struggle and steadfastness of the Arab Palestinian people against the hostile and expansionist policies and the capitulatory plans through which the imperialist and Zionist forces intend to strike against the Palestinian revolution and wipe out the national legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers reaffirmed the solidarity of our country, party, government, and people with the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, in order to return to their homeland, achieve their self-determination, and establish their independent state.

He pointed out the importance of maintaining Palestinian national unity, which resists all the liquidation solutions and capitulatory projects as a basic condition to confront all challenges that aim at striking the Palestinian revolution and liquidating the revolution's national accomplishments achieved with the blood and sacrifices of the steadfast Palestinian people.

Brother George Habash expressed his happiness and satisfaction with his visit to the PDRY. He conveyed to the Council of Ministers chairman his greetings on the success of the Third YSP Congress and the 22d anniversary of the glorious 14 October revolution.

Brother George Habash assessed our country's unlimited support for the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people. He praised our country's principled policy and firm stance toward the Arab liberation issues, foremost of which is the Palestinian issue. The meeting was attended by Brother Abu al-'Izz, PFLP representative in Aden.

'Antar, DFLP Official Discuss Palestinian Issues

GF210600 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Brother Staff Brigadier General 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, received in his office today brother Farhan al-Nabulsi, member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP]. During the meeting they discussed relations between the YSP and the DFLP.

They also reviewed the latest developments in the Arab and international arenas, the Palestinian arena in particular. Brother Staff Brig Gen 'Ali 'Antar stressed the firm and constant position of the PDRY party and state in support of the Palestinian Arab people under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. Brother Farhan al-Nabulsi affirmed the DFLP's admiration for the achievements of the PDRY. The meeting was attended by brother Abu Firas, the DFLP representative in Aden.

Correction to Chairman's Congress Session Speech

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Chairman Speaks at Final Congress Session," published in the 17 October Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page C 1:

Second paragraph, line five: . . . Hadar Abu Bakr al-'Attas [applause], Abu Bakr 'Abd al-Razzaq Ba Dhib [applause], Salih Munassar al-Sayali [applause], 'Abd al-Ghani . . . . (deleting extraneous element, correcting name)

Same paragraph, line eleven: . . . [applause], and 'Ali Salim al-Bayd [applause], and Ahmad Musa'id Husayn [applause]. It also . . . . (deleting extraneous element, correcting name, and adding dropped name)

Third paragraph, line two: . . . [applause], Salih Munassar al-Sayali [applause], Anis Hasan . . . . (correcting name)

Same paragraph, line five: . . . al-Fattah Isma'il, and 'Ali Sa'id Muthanna [applause]. [new paragraph] The Central Committee . . . .(correcting name)

Fourth paragraph, line three 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Sa'id [applause], Mahdi . . . . (deleting extraneous element)

Same paragraph, line five: . . . Ahmad (Mashfar), Hadi Ba Jubayr, Muhammad Sa'id al-Khidir, 'Ali Ahmad al-Fayyadi, Taha 'Ali Salih, 'Ali Nasir (Bartush), Muhsin 'Isma'il, Sa'id Fari', Wajibah Ja'far, and Mansur Qa'id Ali. (correcting names)

YAR

Prime Minister Receives French Delegation

GF191951 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, today received Cristian Nucci, French minister-delegate to the minister of external relations for cooperation and development, and the accompanying delegation currently visiting our country.

During the meeting, bilateral and cooperation relations were reviewed. The meeting was attended by Brother Muhammad Hasan Sabra, minister of electricity, water and sewage; and the French ambassador in Sanaa.

Brother 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee, also received the French official today. During the meeting bilateral relations and the means to develop them were discussed.

Joint Committee Meets

GF200844 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] The meetings of the third annual session of the Yemeni-French joint committee for economic and technical cooperation began at the central planning organ today. The meetings were led by Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and head of the central organ for planning; and Christian Nucci, French minister-delegate to the minister of external relations for cooperation and development.

Dr al-'Attar opened the meeting by welcoming the French official and accompanying delegation, expressing his hope that during this session the joint committee will achieve positive and fruitful results that will bolster joint cooperation between the two countries in various fields of development. He praised the development of the current friendly relations between the two countries.

On his part, the French minister-delegate to the minister of external relations for cooperation and development expressed appreciation for the warm welcome given him and his accompanying delegation.

He praised the large-scale development being witnessed by our country in various fields.

Later the committee began discussing issues on its agenda which deal with the various aspects of bilateral cooperation in economic and technical fields, in light of the agreements signed between the two sides.

SABA' news agency has learned that the Yemeni-French joint committee discussed the issue of France's contribution to financing, equipping, and furnishing the Al-Jumhuri hospital in Sanaa, the estimated cost of which is about 100 million French francs, in addition to France's contribution to financing some projects in the fields of agriculture, electricity, sewage, health, education, communications, transportation, and storage of petroleum products.

Minutes Signed on Meeting

GF201920 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The third annual session of the joint YAR-French committee for economic and technical cooperation, which was held at the central planning organ 19-20 October, has concluded. The meetings resulted in the signing of minutes for developing economic, technical, and cultural cooperation between the two countries. They will also increase France's contributions in financing development projects in many fields in our country. The minutes were signed for the YAR by 'Abd al-Ghani al-'Qil, assistant under secretary at the central organ for planning. They were signed for France by Christian Nucci, French minister-delegate to the minister of external relations for cooperation and development. Many officials from the central organ for planning attended the signing ceremony.

French Official Departs

GF201326 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Christian Nucci, French minister-delegate to the minister of external relations for cooperation and development, left Sanaa this morning after a visit to our country, during which he held talks with the brother officials on a number of issues of mutual concern.

'Secret' Contacts Said Under Way With Moscow
LD211024 Kuwait KUNA in English
0922 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 21 (KUNA) — Contacts are currently in progress between the Egyptian Government and the Soviet Embassy in Cairo to activate cooperation between the two countries, according to press reports monday.

Kuwaiti daily *AL-RAY'Y AL-'AMM* said that "an obvious improvement is showing in Egyptian-Soviet relations," as relations between Egypt and the United States are tense following the American interception of an Egyptian civilian airpoane, carrying four hijackers of the Italian ship *Achille Lauro*, forcing it to land in Sicily, Italy.

The paper added that "secret" contacts are being made between the Egyptian Government and the Soviet embassy in Cairo "which resulted in a tentative agreement on amending the cooperation, commerce and economic protocols between the two countries to increase trade between Cairo and Moscow."

Preparations are also underway for the expected visit to the Soviet Union by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, before the end of this year, to enhance relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union, and to discuss restoring relations between the two countries to their former normal and active level, the paper said.

It also noted that an Egyptian military delegation is currently in Moscow for talks with Soviet officials.

U.S. Military Instructors Reportedly Leaving
GF181430 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM
in Arabic 17 Oct 85 pp 1, 25

[Text] *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* has learned that orders were issued last Sunday for pilots and technicians — who give training courses at seven Egyptian air bases in southeastern Egypt within a program of military facilities which Egypt grants to the United States — to gather in places specified by the U.S. forces near Egyptian air bases and to take with them all their equipment and their personal belongings in preparation for departing Egypt.

A responsible military source [not further identified] asserted that a U.S. aircraft carrier attached to the U.S. 6th Fleet a week ago asked for permission for 17 U.S. helicopters to go to Egypt to transfer the Americans from their gathering points. The planes in effect began to transfer the Americans as of last Tuesday.

On the other hand, *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* has learned that a state of alert reached its maximum point along Egyptian borders [not further identified] last Saturday and that immense reinforcements of forces have been rushing to the front since then. Meanwhile, orders were issued to transfer artillery batteries and two infantry brigades from the western front to the border with Israel. It is noteworthy that the Egyptian leadership avoided announcing the state of emergency along the front with Israel so that the Zionist state would not regard this step as tantamount to violating the Camp David accords, whose military annex is regarded an inseparable part of the agreement.

5 Americans, 2 French Arrested in 'Spy Ring'
PM181306 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic
15 Oct 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Israeli Spy Ring in Cairo"]

[Text] The state security authorities this week arrested the members of a spy ring working for Israel in Cairo led by five Americans, two French, and their wives. The accused were remanded in custody at the appeal prison in Cairo and their wives were sent to the women's prison in Al-Qanatir.

French Released, Americans Held
NC181731 Paris AFP in English
1720 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, Oct 18 (AFP) — A French couple arrested for distributing religious leaflets earlier this month was released today, but five U.S. citizens reportedly belonging to the same "Children of God" sect are still being held, French and U.S. diplomats said here.

While House spokesman Edward Djerejian denied yesterday in Washington that the five were held for spying, and said the arrests did not seem linked to the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* Italian liner or its aftermath.

Daniel Sdrigotti and his wife took off for Athens this morning along with their two children, aged one and two, the French Consulate said.

Ruth Weed said her husband John, 28, Carl Morbacher, 28 and Tom Pasquarello, 32, were among the 11 adults and 10 children arrested in Alexandria, 220 kilometres (132 miles) north west of here, on October 9.

The names of the other two U.S. nationals have not been disclosed.

Mrs Weed, 28, said in a statement that the three men were imprisoned here, but their families had been released.

She complained that the U.S. Embassy had adopted taken [as received] "a low profile approach" to the detention, but an embassy spokesman said they were providing "all possible assistance" to the detained U.S. nationals.

Mrs Weed said she, her husband and the other two identified men did not belong to the U.S. religious sect. She said she and the wives of the other two identified American prisoners were staying at a motel in Ma'adi, 20 kilometres (12 miles) south of here.

The three prisoners were "covered with bedbug bites," were given "some kind of slime for food" and had to "give money to (prison) guards to buy extra food," Mrs Weed said.

The guards were "protecting" the three Americans from other Egyptian prisoners, she said, without explaining why the protection was needed.

Mrs Weed said she had been shocked by the way the Egyptian police had searched her home. "They emptied everything, the clothes and books."

She also complained about the transport of the five families from Alexandria. "Hardest time was when we had to go to the bathroom in the back of the truck."

They had not been fed or given water from dawn until their arrival here in the evening, she said, and temperature "heated up" inside the truck when it stopped and they were not allowed to step out.

Envoy to U.S. on Mubarak Message to Reagan

NC190831 Cairo MENA in English
0810 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, Oct 19 (MENA) — The three Cairo morning dailies led their front-page news with reports on fresh revelations about the interception of the Egyptian civilian aircraft that carried the Palestinian hijackers of the Italian tourist cruise ship the *Achille Lauro.*

AKHBAR AL-YAWM says in its banner "American Deceived Italy," and *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says in its banner a military confrontation took place btween American and Italian forces in Sicily while *AL-AHRAM* highlights in its top billing that the autopsy performed on the body of the American passenger of the *Achille Lauro* which was washed on the Syrian shore, showed there were no bullet wounds in the body.

AL-JUMHURIYAH's correspondent in Washington reports that Egyptian Ambassador to the United States 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Raydi delivered to United States President Ronald Reagan an important message from President Husni Mubarak.

Al-Raydi described the message as strong, constructive and comprehensive.

The ambassador said President Mubarak set forth in his message a complete picture of the situation, adding that relations between the two countries were in a difficult situation as a result of the recent incidents. It was important in order to get over these incidents, the ambassador added, that the American side be informed of "our real position and sentiments".

The American side showed keenness on getting over the present circumstances and "we hope that continuing dialogue will enable us to reach results in the interests of the two sides," the ambassador added.

A Palestine Liberation Organization spokesman said a high-level Palestinian-Egyptian meeting will be held in Cairo shortly and that preparations for the meeting were under way, *AL-AHRAM* reported.

PLO chief 'Arafat said the recent incidents will not affect the Palestinian-Jordanian accord on a joint move.

AL-AHRAM comments in its editorial on the media and political campaign climaxing in the United States and Israel, in an attempt to exclude the PLO from negotiations on peace in the Middle East.

Reportage on Visit by U.S. Envoy Whitehead

JN190715 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0530 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Egyptian-U.S. relations are still tense. Egypt is still not convinced of all the U.S. explanations concerning the U.S. Air Force's interception of the Egyptian Boeing that was carrying Abu al-'Abbas [Palestine Liberation Front leader Muhammad 'Abbas]and the hijackers of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro.* Therefore, Washington will dispatch the second man in the State Department, John Whitehead, to Rome and Cairo in an attempt to restore normal relations between the United States and two of its friends in the Mediterranean area. But this mission does not seem to be an easy one. Let us listen to our correspondent in Egypt, Huda Tawfiq.

[Begin recording] I can confirm that the U.S. envoy will arrive in Cairo in the next 48 hours and that his talks will cover, in addition to the airliner crisis, future relations between the two countries, especially the joint exercises which Egypt and the United States are expected to conduct this winter.

The last few hours witnessed important contacts by Ambassador 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Raydi in Washington. The ambassador conveyed Mubarak's message to Reagan and a message from 'Abd al-Majid to Shultz. Ambassador Al-Raydi described the situation between Egypt and the United States by saying: We are undoubtedly facing a difficult situation as a result of last week's incidents. In order to surmount these incidents, the U.S. side must be fully aware of Egypt's real stand and feelings. Al-Raydi said: Therefore, Mubarak's message has placed the full picture before Reagan.

It is obvious that the United States is trying to contain the crisis. However, Egypt does not seem to be convinced of the U.S. Administration's slogans about putting the problem behind us and acting as though nothing had happened.

Ambassador Al-Raydi, who conducted the contacts of the last few hours in Washington, has said that Egypt hopes that the continued dialogue will achieve the desired results which should be in the interest of both sides, not just one side. [end recording]

Arrives in Cairo

NC191926 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1910 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA) — John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, arrived in Cairo this evening as the special envoy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The American envoy was received by Muhsin Diwani, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and by the U.S. ambassador to Egypt.

Mubarak Meeting Postponed

NC191208 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1155 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today told Egyptian and foreign newsmen that he will not be able to meet with U.S. envoy John Whitehead, deputy secretary of state [title as received], tomorrow, Sunday, as he will be on a tour outside Cairo. The president said: I will meet him Monday.

President Mubarak will tour Bani Suwayf Governorate in upper Egypt tomorrow, Sunday. He will inaugurate several projects and deliver an important political speech to senior local and executive officials.

Mubarak on Postponement

NC201616 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Excerpt] After the popular rally held in Bani Suwayf Governorate today, President Husni Mubarak replied to questions from foreign press correspondents about his meeting with the U.S. envoy. He said: The U.S. enovy knew before he left the United States that I would meet with him on Monday. He was fully aware that I had other engagements on Saturday and Sunday. This should not be taken to mean that I have delayed receiving him. I will meet with him and learn his views. I will also brief him on our position and our views. We will listen to whatever new he has to say with regard to the recent developments.

Asked if he will receive ‘Arafat in the next few days, the president said: I have heard from various quarters that ‘Arafat is coming. I have not received a direct message.

In reply to a question about the U.S. and Israeli attitude toward Yasir ‘Arafat, the president said: Everybody is behaving nervously. We shall wait until things calm down before making any decision.

Asked whether he had been under pressure from Egyptian public opinion to adopt a harder line toward the United States, the president replied: Anyone living in Cairo must be aware of Egyptian public opinion. It remains for public opinion to be convinced, and to be calmed down. This will take time. Greater efforts will be required from the United States, as well as from us, because we have been very badly hurt.

Asked if he feels that he is in a difficult situation, in between the Egyptian people's anger and his own desire to make progress toward ending the crisis, the president said: This is the assessment of the American media. I am an Egyptian and my feelings about this are the same as those of the Egyptian man in the street and the citizens. I am trying to remedy the situation. For this reason, the United States must make more effort to heal the wound.

In response to a question on whether he is willing to forgive and forget if the United States moves quickly in the peace process, the president said: The peace process is important and vital. It is essential to give an impetus to the peace process.

Asked whether the dialogue with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is still on the cards or whether a new step is required, President Mubarak replied: I have heard some ideas put forward on the radio, but I have not personally received any new suggestions. I cannot prophesy. Let us wait and see if there are new proposals, and whether or not they can be used or implemented.

Replying to another question on whether he expects the U.S. envoy to be bringing any new ideas, the president said that he does not know and cannot predict. He added: Let us wait and see.

President Husni Mubarak had earlier attended the popular rally held in the Bani Suwayf Governorate. He delivered a speech in which he explained and analyzed domestic and foreign issues.

Meets Foreign Minister

NC201014 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Dr ‘Ismat ‘Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today met with John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state. Whitehead arrived in Cairo yesterday on an urgent mission to settle the crisis in U.S.-Egyptian relations. During the meeting the two sides will discuss the latest area developments and bilateral relations. The U.S. ambassador in Cairo is attending the meeting.

Brings Message From Shultz

NC201138 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1130 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 20 Oct (MENA) — Dr ‘Ismat ‘Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today met with U.S. President Reagan's envoy John Whitehead, who arrived in Cairo last night. The meeting lasted 95 minutes and was attended by Ambassadors Muhammad al-Zu‘abi and Salah al-Himdawi for Egypt, and U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Nicholas Veliotes for the United States.

It has been learned that during the meeting, the U.S. envoy handed a message to Dr ‘Abd al-Majid from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on the latest incidents in the area.

Received By Mubarak

NC210817 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0810 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 21 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received special envoy John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, at Al-‘Urubah Palace this morning. The meeting was attended by Dr ‘Ismat ‘Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the U.S. ambassador to Egypt, Nicholas

Veliotes.

Mission Said Not 'Easy'

NC192318 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2246 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA) — *AL-AHRAM* of Cairo expresses its conviction that the mission of John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state and President Reagan's envoy, will not be an easy one. The paper points to the difficult circumstances under which the visit is taking place, following the interception of the Egyptian civilian aircraft and its forced landing in Sicily. *AL-AHRAM* says that this has caused Egyptian-U.S. relations to reach their lowest point in more than 10 years.

In its Sunday editorial, *AL-AHRAM* says that the injury inflicted on the Egyptian people by this reckless action will not be quickly healed. To be more precise, its effects will never be erased from our memories. It may be possible to forget the harm done to us by an enemy, but it will be difficult to forget the harm done to us by a state which we consider as a friend.

The paper asserts that President Mubarak was right to demand that the U.S. President apologize to the Egyptian people so that the dark cloud overshadowing relations between the two countries may be dispersed.

The paper adds: We cannot forget that a few days ago these U.S. officials were boasting and bragging about the victory of their intercepting fighters over a civilian Egyptian plane.

AL-AHRAM concludes by saying: We do not know exactly how Whitehead will manage to achieve the purpose for which he has come to Egypt, nor do we know how far he will succeed. We do not envy him his task.

Al-JUMHURIYAH Commentary

NC210711 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0525 GMT 21 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In an article entitled "How Can the U.S. Envoy's Mission to Cairo Be Successful?" *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says that Washington has now realized that its reckless act of U.S. warplanes hijacking a civilian Egyptian plane has greatly affected the friendly relations supposedly linking Egypt and the United States. The United States is now trying to overcome the crisis which has resulted from this interception, and is exerting all possible efforts to disregard the issue, as confirmed by White House sources in Washington.

If the mission of the U.S. envoy is to disregard the crisis in Egyptian-U.S. relations, the paper adds, then the only criterion for determining the failure or success of his efforts is for the United States to realize the Egyptian concept of friendship. According to this concept, Egyptian national dignity comes first. The means to disregard this crisis can only be found in discussing the reasons and circumstances of this incident so that it will be a lesson and an example for the future. The Egyptian-U.S. relationship will remain in danger of being ambushed at any time unless the United States assumes its role as one of the world's two superpowers. It must be a superpower that respects international norms and rules, without any foolishness, vanity of power, political shortsightedness, or blind submission to instand reactions.

Mubarak Discusses Hijacking, Israeli Raid

NC201847 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1730 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 20 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has reaffirmed Egypt's historic role in the Palestinian cause. He described the Palestinian cause as the core of the Middle East and Arab issues.

President Mubarak made these statements at his meeting today with executive and popular leaders in Bani Suwayf. In his comments, the president touched on Egypt's long-standing support for the Palestinian cause, Egypt's wars, and the sacrifice of its sons who fell as martyrs.

The president then dealt with the peace process and the initiatives that have been made. These, he added, are based on the principle of a lasting and comprehensive regional peace. The president pointed out that the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is part of this.

Continuing his statements, President Mubarak highlighted Egypt's work and its call for a dialogue between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. He emphasized that Egypt will continue its efforts and contacts in order to maintain the agreement's dynamic nature and to ensure that our cause remains on the international agenda [words indistinct].

President Mubarak discussed the positions taken by the Arabs on the Israeli air strike against Tunisia. He noted that some Arab countries have not had a word to say about the incident and have even failed to offer their condolences. He added that one Arab state launched a propaganda campaign and attacked Arab leaders instead of condemning the aggression. President Mubarak asserted that Egypt's position is the strongest and stems from its pan-Arab responsibilities. He said that Egypt did not hesitate and is not afraid to support what is right with full force and frankness.

During his meeting with executive and popular leaders in Bani Suwayf, President Mubarak touched on the hijacking of the Italian liner *Achille Lauro*. He noted that Egypt carried out a humanitarian mission and made outstanding efforts to rescue the ship's passengers, despite the fact that the vessel was not in its territorial waters at the time.

The president expressed his surprise at the hijacking, and asked how four people could seize a huge liner run by well over 150 crewmen and with 400 passengers on board. He said that a large number of questions and surprises surround this episode, and that the truth will be revealed in the coming days. Mubarak then asked why the captain initially denied that any of the passengers had been killed and later — after the hijackers surrendered — said that one man on board had been murdered.

President Mubarak then discussed the events that followed the hijacking of the Italian vessel; namely, the hijackers surrender and the decision to turn them over to the PLO leadership for trial. He noted that Egypt was eager to hand the hijackers over to Palestinian leaders, who had expressed their complete readiness to put them on trial.

The president then referred to the instructions given to the Egyptian civilian airliner that was carrying the hijackers. He said it was ordered to return to Egypt after the Tunisian authorities withdrew their permission for it to land. He also commented on the subsequent interception of the Egyptian plane by U.S. fighters, which forced it to land in Sicily.

In addition, the president reviewed the contacts that were made with the Italian Government about returning the plane to Egypt and the Italian Government's compliance with Egypt's request not to force a showdown with Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] and his colleague.

The president emphasized that Egypt has no proof of Abu al-'Abbas' involvement in the seizure of the Italian vessel.

The president expressed his regret at the statements made by certain Palestinian leaders after everything that Egypt had done.

President Mubarak reviewed the position of Egypt's leaders and people and their rejection of the attack on the Egyptian airliner.

He pointed to comments by U.S. officials and the reaction of the Arab states, which was characterized by weakness and silence.

At the end of the session, the president affirmed that Egypt's decisions arise from its own will, are consistent with its own interests, and are neither imposed nor influenced by American, Palestinian, or Arab statements.

He declared: Throughout these events, Egypt took principled positions with its head held high. Its decisions are influenced only by its people's interests, and its behavior is not governed by anyone's reaction. We behave rationally and logically. He stressed that Egypt's decisions are independent and in the public interest.

Mubarak Sends Message to Mitterrand on Hijacking

NC181507 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1400 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, 18 Oct (MENA) — President Francois Mitterrand has received a message from President Husni Mubarak on ways to give an impetus to peace efforts in the Middle East, to ensure a continuation of the peace march, and to continue the good offices being made by Egypt, Jordan, and the PLO, as well as the European efforts to achieve a comprehensive peace in the region.

Dr 'Ali Samir Safwat, Egypt's ambassador to France, has stated that he delivered the message to the general secretary of the Elysee Palace last night. The secretary immediately conveyed the contents of the message to President Mitterrand, who is currently on a visit to Brazil.

The Egyptian ambassador has reported that the message includes details pertaining to the hijacking of the Italian cruise ship, the efforts made by Egypt to save the lives of its passengers, and the subsequent developments created by the interception of the civilian Egyptian plane by U.S. fighters. The message seeks to clarify Egypt's stand on these events.

Mubarak Sends Message to FRG's Helmut Kohl

NC181745 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today sent a message to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Al-Shaf'i 'Abd al-Hamid, Egypt's ambassador to Bonn, delivered the message to Dr Horst Teltschik, political adviser to Chancellor Kohl.

Ambassador al-Shaf'i told our radio correspondent in Bonn that the message deals with recent developments in the Middle East and with the peace process, emphasizing the incident of the Italian ship and its repercussions. The message also reflects the mutual understanding between President Mubarak and Chancellor Kohl.

Foreign Minister Discusses Relations With U.S.

HK210100 Hong Kong AFP in English
0024 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, Oct 21 (AFP) — Egypt still believes that talks between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation are vital to solve the Middle East crisis, Foreign Minister 'Ismat Abd al-Majid said.

He told the weekly *MAYU*, published by the ruling National Democratic Party, that Egypt would continue its efforts to bring peace to the region.

Mr al-Majid said the United States had a special responsibility to safeguard international peace and security, although he felt particular efforts were needed before its relations with Egypt could return to normal in the wake of the *Achille Lauro* hijacking.

Egypt protested after American planes intercepted an Egyptian Boeing carrying the hijackers after they had given themselves up, and U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead is in Cairo attempting to ease the tension.

"It will take time for the wounds to heal," Mr al-Majid said.

Interior Minister on Anti-U.S. Demonstrations

GF190922 Doha QNA in Arabic
0855 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 Oct 85 [QNA] — Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi has asserted that there is still anger and indignation throughout Egypt as the result of the U.S. act of piracy against the Egyptian plane.

In a statement published by the Abu Dhabi paper *AL-ITTIHAD* today, the minister predicted that there will be further demonstrations and protest marches. He said that the security forces fully understand the feelings of anger that prevail in Egypt now but are trying to calm down the citizens.

Rushdi maintained that there were no clashes between the security forces and the congregation after Friday prayers at Al-Azhar on 18 October. He said that 20 persons who were arrested after the Friday prayers at Al-Azhar have been released.

AL-ITTIHAD reports that unprecedented security measures have been taken outside the Israeli and U.S. Embassies in Cairo in the wake of the rise of popular indignation.

University Demonstrations Reported in Cairo

NC200931 Paris AFP in English
0929 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, Oct 20 (AFP) — Anti-U.S. and anti-Israeli demonstrations erupted again in an east Cairo university today, after hours of student protests yesterday that left an unknown number of people injured, some of them seriously, in clashes with police.

The centre of protests was the 'Ayn Shams University on the capital's eastern edge, and slogan-chanting students were demonstrating on the campus site, ringed by riot police.

The clashes began yesterday afternoon when the protestors converged on the nearby fundamentalist neighbourhood of Al-'Abbasiyah protesting at the recent Israeli air radid on the Palestine Liberation Organisation headquarters in Tunisia, and the U.S. interception of an Egyptian plane taking the four hijackers of the Italian liner *Achille Lauro* to Tunis.

Official Denies School Closed

NC202206 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2134 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 20 Oct (MENA) — Dr Ahmad Salamah, vice president of 'Ayn Shams University, has denied reports carried today by certain Arab news agencies that the university and its colleges had been closed.

In an exclusive statement to MENA, Dr Ahmad Salamah explained that lectures in all the university's theoretical and applied disciplines are being given without interruption. He added that all professors and students were present throughout the school day.

'Scores' Wounded by Police

NC191700 Paris AFP in English
1641 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, Oct 19 (AFP) — Scores of people were wounded, some of them seriously, when riot police firing tear gas canisters, charged an anti-U.S. student demonstration here today in the popular, mainly fundamentalist neighborhood of Al-'Abbasiyah, near the campus of 'Ayn Shams University.

The nearby university hospital was closed down and exact casualty figures were not immediately available.

A crowd of students estimated at about 1,000 hurled stones at passing cars and at the police, chanting anti-American and anti-Israeli slogans.

They were protesting against the recent Israeli air raid on Palestine Liberation Organization headquarters in Tunisia, and the U.S. interception of an Egyptian plane taking the four hijackers of the Italian liner *Achille Lauro* to Tunis.

Police arrested an undetermined number of people as they pushed the students back toward campus from the central square of Al-'Abbasiyah.

Street demonstrations are banned in Egypt, which has been under a state of emergency since the assassination four years ago of Anwar al-Sadat, President Husni Mubarak's predecessor.

But several rallies have taken place in recent days as a result of mounting anti-U.S. sentiment after the interception of the Egyptian plane.

U.S. Implication of PLO Role in Hijacking Denounced

NC190634 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2250 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA) — Cairo papers denounce in their Sunday editions the rabid U.S. and Israeli media campaigns that exploit the incident of the Italian liner *Achille Lauro;* they are using this incident to accuse the PLO of terrorism and to exclude it from any peace negotiations in the Middle East.

AL-AKHBAR says: If the U.S. Administration holds the PLO responsible for hijacking the Italian ship — although this accusation is false — and consequently for this terrorism, the administration should investigate Israel's responsibility for killing and wounding 174 people in its attack on PLO headquarters in Tunisia. Most of the victims were innocent civilians in this attack, which violated the sovereignty of an independent state,

The paper adds that the U.S. Administration must look into the massacre of Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila camps in West Beirut as well as the almost daily repression and violence in the occupied Arab territories.

Continuing, *AL-AKHBAR* says that the U.S. Administration must realize that when the assistance and arms it gives to Israel are used to carry out terrorist raids, the possibility of tension in the area and, consequently, terrorism is increased.

The paper affirms that the attempts of U.S. President Reagan and his administration to exclude the PLO from the peace process would undermine the chances of achieving peace in the Middle East because the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and is recognized by many countries.

Official Welcomes Transfer of PLO to Baghdad

GF191833 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1735 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Dubayy, 19 Oct (WAM) — In a statement to the newspaper *AL-BAYAN* today, Sa'd Qasim Humudi, chairman of the Arab and International Relations Committee in the Iraqi National Council, welcomed the idea of transferring the PLO headquarters to Baghdad. He said: If Iraq and the Arab countries do not host the PLO, who else is going to?

Humudi added that he has no official information on whether the PLO has made a decision to transfer to Baghdad. He said that Iraq would welcome any such step. Humudi made his statement in Rome during a visit to Italy as a member of an Iraqi parliamentary delegation.

Announcements Issued on Latest War Operations

21 Oct Khark Island Raid

JN211115 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1104 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our firm determination to destroy the enemy's oil supplies will continue to be the sound expression of our legitimate struggle to establish peace and security in the region and protect our country from the evils of aggression.

In implementation of our great people's will, our bold Air Force planes launched a new devastating raid on Khark Island at 1040 [0740 GMT] today with the aim of preventing the Iranian regime from utilizing this facility in carrying out the policy of aggression so long as it insists on war. After our eagles had destroyed their targets with their known courage and accuracy, they returned to the homeland both safe and triumphant. Praised be God, the best supporter.

[Dated] 21 October 1985

19-20 Oct Communique

JN201721 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Communique No 1,994 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 20 October 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high spirits and overwhelming superiority, Iraq's heroes are daily scoring new victories in all operational sectors, victories by which they crush Iran's criminal rulers and expose their falsehood.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our forward units in the East Basra III Army Corps sector directed concentrated artillery and mortar strikes against enemy units opposite them, killing three, wounding others, destroying three infantry positions, and killing all their occupants.

2. In a bold operation one of our patrols in the II Army Corps central sector captured two enemy personnel and brought them back to our positions.

3. One of our forward units in the I Army Corps northern sector opened mortar fire on a group of enemy personnel, killing two and wounding others. The rest fled.

4. Two enemy soldiers were killed and one ammunition dump was set on fire in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector.

5. One ammunition dump was set on fire and one infantry position was destroyed in the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector. Another ammunition dump was destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

6. The forces of evil and aggression shelled the suburbs of Mandali with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 October 1985

18-19 Oct Communique

JN191740 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Communique No 1,993 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 19 October 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. At sea, in the air, and along our lofty borders, victory will continue to be ours; it will never be taken away.

The following is a roundup of our valiant forces' activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Events at all times confirm the despotic clique's defeat in front of Iraq, a country that is strong in principles, proud of its leadership, and mighty with its men's efficiency, courage, and determination. Our brave, strong naval force delivered an accurate, destructive, and direct strike at an Iranian warship [qit'ah bahriyah 'askariyah] near the Nowruz oil field at 0958 [0658 GMT] today. After carrying out their duty, our naval men returned safely to base. May God bless the valiant men of the Navy. Proceed toward further victories which tighten the noose around the despotic clique and which smash this clique's falsehood. Success comes from God.

2. Daily events confirm the Iranian regime's isolation and reflect clear resentment against its stupid policy that is based on persecution and intellectual and material sabotage at home and aggression abroad, especially the insistence on fighting Iraq, the land of power, awakening, and progress. As an expression of the Iranian people's rejection of the tyrannical clique's policies and in search of opportunities for freedom and a peaceful, honorable life, two Iranian pilots defected to our brave Armed Forces with

their helicopter of the (Auxtable) type. The pilots and their helicopter were safely evacuated to the rear.

We repeat our welcome to all freedom lovers, peace advocates, and rejectors of the policy of coercion, enslavement, and backwardness that is pursued by the Iranian regime. The Iraq of leader Saddam Husayn will remain a peaceful oasis and refuge for all honorable people.

3. Through perfect cooperation among our units in the I Army Corps northern sector and the Army Air Force, the brave men of the helicopter gunships swooped down on several enemy troop concentrations, dealing them destructive blows and inflicting large losses in men and equipment. They then returned with their aircraft both safe and triumphant, praise be to God.

4. A brave force carried out a bold assault against enemy positions opposite our positions in the II Army Corps central sector. It entered the enemy positions, killed or wounded 10 persons, and destroyed 3 observation posts. The force then returned to base both safe and triumphant, praised be God. Two infantry positions and one machinegun emplacement were also destroyed elsewhere in the same sector.

5. One observation post and two tank emplacements were destroyed and several enemy troops were killed in the I Army Corps sector. One medium-caliber machinegun emplacement was destroyed and several enemy troops were killed in the East Basra III Army Corps sector. The enemy was seen evacuating its human losses in the two sector.

6. The forces of the clique of charlatanism and aggression shelled the suburbs of Mandali with long-range artillery.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 19 October 1985

17-18 Oct Communique

JN181734 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Communique No 1,992 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 18 October 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The glorious Iraqis will always defend justice, as well as their own territory. They will remain powerful, strong-willed, and capable of maintaining their superiority in order to destroy the enemy's war effort everywhere and at all times.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In order to destroy the remaining economic capacities of the criminal Iranian regime of its oil resources which are employed to continue its hostile policy, sow sedition, and spread the spirit of backwardness; and as an expression of our determination to keep Khark Island out of service until the Iranian regime yields to the call for justice and peace, our gigantic Air Force planes, Iraq's strong and capable arm, launched a devastating new raid on Khark Island in order to further destroy it and to place the Iranian rulers in the miserable position in which they deserve to be. After carrying out their raid at 1133 [0833 GMT] today, our brave eagles returned with their aircraft to the homeland, carrying glad new tidings of splendid victory.

At 1035 today, our Air Force launched a successful raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast. After hitting it accurately and effectively, our planes returned safely to base, praise be to God.

We will continue to shoulder our responsibility to our country and to the cause of security and peace and will continue to destroy all the material resources employed by the despotic clique for its suspect and subversive purposes. We derive help from God, are guided by the wisdon of our great leader, and depend on the strength and fortitude of our men.

2. Our heroic artillery units in the I Army Corps northern sector pounded enemy positions, gun emplacements, and vehicles, scoring effective hits. The enemy suffered the following losses:

a. Ten enemy men were killed and other were wounded.

b. Two 130mm guns were destroyed.

c. Two vehicles, one of which was carrying one 106mm gun, were destroyed.

d. One bunker was destroyed, with those manning it.

e. One excavator was damaged.

3. Our forward units engaged enemy units in the II Army Corps central sector, killing seven and destroying two infantry positions.

4. Two enemy boats were destroyed in the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector.

5. Three enemy men were killed in the VII Army Corps sector.

6. The rancorous enemy forces shelled Al-'Uzayr with long-range artillery.

7. Groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forces at the front. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 18 October 1985

Panamanian Ship Hit 18 Oct

JN182019 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
2000 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Maritime sources in Manama say that the Panamanian container ship *Oriental Champion* was hit this morning by a missile during the Iraqi raid. Citing the ship's captain in a radio contact, these sources said that the missile created a 1-meter wide hole in the 17,000-ton ship's left side and that fire broke out on the ship.

An Iraqi military spokesman earlier said that the powerful Iraqi Air Force planes today launched destructive raids on Khark Island and on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast.

Vice President Addresses UN General Assembly

JN181749 Baghdad INA in English 1630 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, Oct. 18, INA — Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf told the United Nations General Assembly today that the 40th anniversary of the United Nations reflects the great significance that its members attach to the role of the organization and underlines the nature of its numerous responsibilities.

Mr. Ma'ruf called upon the United Nations to find a just solution to the problem of the Palestinian people. He noted that the problem has grown more complicated and taken on new dimensions which include Israel's invasion of the Lebanon and its consequent effects, Israel's occupation of the Arab lands and its aggressive raid on Iraq's peaceful and internationally inspected nuclear installations, together with Israel's continued violations of economic resources, human rights, sacred religious places, and all laws, conventions and values recognized in international relations.

Regarding the Iran-Iraq war, Mr. Ma'ruf said that it is regrettable to see the United Nations incapable of finding the means which will ensure a cessation of this war, while the aggressor persists in launching its attacks and spurning the United Nations Charter and resolutions and in arrogantly violating international laws, conventions, and world public opinion, without facing any deterrent or punitive response.

Mr. Ma'ruf noted the similarity of policies practised by the South African regime on the peoples in South Africa and Namibia to those of the Zionist and Iranian regimes and how the Pretoria regime has also persisted in contradicting and disparaging U.N. resolutions.

If reverence is to be restored to the United Nations, Mr. Ma'ruf said, we should, in the first place, insist upon the implementation of and abidance by the resolutions of the Security Council and take the practical steps necessary to impose punitive measures against the regimes which insist upon violating international norms and obligations.

Meetings at UN Reported

JN181919 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1850 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, 18 Oct (INA) — Vice President Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and with the UN General Assembly president here today. Ma'ruf, Perez de Cuellar, and the UN General Assembly president exchanged viewpoints on the UN agenda and the Iraq-Iran war.

Ma'ruf told UN correspondents that discussion focused on the Iraq-Iran war, the means of strengthening the UN role, particularly in the field of achieving peace, security, and peaceful solutions to differences, with special emphasis on the UN Security Council's role in this regard.

Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf also met with Omani Sultan Qabus' envoy Prince Faysal ibn 'Ali al-Sa'id and discussed with him developments in the Iraq-Iran war and some regional issues, in addition to issues of common interest.

Sudanese Sect Leader Arrives, Makes Statement

JN201955 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1925 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Oct (INA) — Shaykh Muhammad 'Uthman Mirghani, leader of the Sudanese Al-Khatmiyah sect, and his delegation arrived here tonight on a visit to Iraq that will last several days. In a statement to INA, Shaykh Mirghani said his visit to Iraq is aimed at bolstering ties between Iraq and Sudan within the framework of Arab fraternity. He added that he will seize the opportunity to exchange viewpoints with Iraqi officials on the Arab situation in general and Iraq-Iran war developments in particular.

Trade Minister 'Ali Returns From Prague

JN181948 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1828 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Oct (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, returned to Baghdad from Czechoslovakia this evening. 'Ali said that he held talks with Czechoslovak officials on bilateral relations and ways to promote them in various fields, particularly trade and economic relations.

King Husayn Returns From Visit to U.S., UK

JN181816 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn returned home this evening following a private visit to the United Kingdom. His majesty visited the United States at the end of last month and delivered a comprehensive political speech to the UN General Assembly on the 40th anniversary of its establishment. His majesty also met with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and a number of senior U.S. officials.

His majesty was welcomed by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn al-Husayn, the prime minister, the Senate president, the deputy speaker of the House of Representatives, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, the chief chamberlain, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the ministers, a number of military and civilian officials, the U.S. ambassador in Amman, and the British charge d'affaires in Amman.

Speaks on Collapse of UK Talks

GF191748 Manama WAKH in English 1625 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 19, [Wakh) — Jordanian monarch King Husayn in a press interview Saturday indirectly held PLO Executive Committee member Muhammad Milhim responsible for the collapse of scheduled talks between British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in London last Monday.

King Husayn told Kuwaiti daily *AL-ANBA'* that Milhim was in Jordan when British Premier Margaret Thatcher invited the joint delegation to hold talks with Howe. He expressed the belief that Milhim knew of the content of the invitation. Thatcher said, while on a visit to Jordan last month, that she would receive the two Palestinian members of the delegation, not as PLO officials, but as delegation members who are considered "peace loving and opposed to violence".

The monarch said that there was something "mysterious" over the whole issue, explaining that he believed "the delegates had arrived in London with a clear understanding of what was expected from them." Meanwhile, senior PLO officials reported that the organisation was not informed beforehand on items of the draft statement, yet they did not deny its presence.

King Husayn, on his part, said that he will launch a re-evaluation of the whole situation and hold contacts with other parties in the region including the PLO.

The consultations aim at reactivating peace prospects in the Middle East and to put an end to the vicious circle of violence, he said, adding that "extremist elements are awaiting failure of those who are fighting for a better future for the coming generations." The monarch said he was disappointed over what happened and said he would ask 'Arafat for explanations.

Hani al-Hasan Reportedly in Amman 19 Oct

JN210939 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 21 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Amman — AFP — An informed Palestinian source has mentioned that Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to the PLO Executive Committee chairman, arrived in Amman the day before yesterday carrying a message to His Majesty King Husayn from Yasir 'Arafat. The source said that Al-Hasan held talks with Jordanian officials on the latest developments after the failure to hold a meeting between the British foreign secretary and the two Palestinian members in the joint delegation.

Jordanian-Palestinian Committee Resumes Meetings

JN201458 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1432 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Amman, 20 Oct (PETRA) — The Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee for bolstering the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland resumed meetings of its current session this morning. It reviewed the conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland in light of the current economic crisis and the escalation of the Zionist enemy's terrorist and repressive measures.

Syria's Al-Na'ib Attends Official's Funeral

JN181542 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Amman —Former Jordanian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Rifa'i was buried in Amman at noon today. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Isam al-Na'ib participated in the funeral of the late al-Rifa'i. Al-Na'ib extended condolences to the deceased's family in the name of President Hafiz al-Asad.

Egypt's Minister of Awqaf Meets With King Husayn

JN191843 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Egyptian Minister of Awqaf Muhammad al-Ahmadi Abu al-Nur at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon. The meeting was attended by the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, his excellency the minister of awqaf, and the Egyptian ambassador in Amman.

With Counterpart Al-Khayyat

JN201331 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Minister of Awqaf His Eminence Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khayyat today met with Egyptian Minister of Awqaf Dr Muhammad al-Ahamdi Abu Al-Nur. They discussed ways of bolstering cooperation between the Awqaf Ministries and Islamic scientific institutions in the two fraternal countries and agreed on defining the work to entrench the meanings of Islam to confront the contemporary problems of Muslim youth in a way that guarantees their sound orientation toward their religion.

Dr al-Khayyat also reviewed the Zionist practices in the occupied homeland and the enemy's schemes to damage Jerusalem and demolish the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque and other Islamic holy places. He pointed to the role Jordan is playing through its various institutions to foil these schemes and extend the bridges of contacts and solidarity with the kinfolk in the occupied Arab territories.

Attends Official's Funeral, Departs

JN201710 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Amman —Egyptian Minister of Awqaf Dr Muhammad al-Ahmadi Abu al-Nur left Amman this afternoon after a visit to Jordan. During the visit he met with His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, and Minister of Awqaf Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khayyat. He participated in the funeral of the late 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Rifa'i and extended the Egyptian Government's condolences to the family of the deceased.

U.S. Delegation Meets With Prince Hasan

JN191322 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received in his office this morning the delegation of the International Affairs Council of San Francisco led by Ambassador Alfred Atherton, which is currently visiting Jordan within a tour of the region. His highness explained the situation in the Middle East in general and in the occupied Arab territories in particular. The U.S. ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

With Senate President al-Lawzi

JN191903 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi received in his office this evening the delegation of the International Affairs Council of San Francisco currently visiting Jordan led by Ambassador Alfred Atherton. Al-Lawzi explained the bases and principles of His Majesty King Husayn's initiative that calls for convening an international peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of the parties concerned, including the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, and the permanent Security Council members. He stressed that the initiative is aimed at finding a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue on the basis of the UN resolutions, especially Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which call for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories and for enabling the Palestinian people to determine their destiny on their national soil. Al-Lawzi also reviewed Israel's inhuman practices as well as the dimensions and dangers of its settlement policy in the occupied Arab territories.

The meeting was attended by Senate members Hikmat al-Masri, Dhuqan al-Hindawi, and 'Ali Hasan 'Awdah.

AL-DUSTUR on Peres' 'Sabotage Campaign'

JN201002 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 20 Oct 85 pp 1, 18

[Editorial: "The Continuation of the Israeli Maneuver"]

[Text] Within the framework of the so-called counterpeace onslaight, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is continuing his sabotage campaign against sincere peace efforts. He is trying to gain the most he can from the climate and new developments that resulted from the recent spate of violence in the Middle East in order to bury the peace process itself and entrench the policy of fait accompli in the region.

Meanwhile, the other head of the Israeli Government, Yitzhaq Shamir, is mobilizing a campaign of instigation against peace efforts and endeavors and is setting up various conditions and obstacles in an attempt to turn the clock back and constrict any possible progress in the peace march. Yitzhaq Shamir's stand does not need any reminders because of the Likud leader's excessive hostility to any just, permanent peace in the Middle East.

While persistently calling for negotiations to achieve peace, Peres very earnestly remains loyal to the policies of successive Israeli governments by expressing a willingness to enter such negotiations without any preconditions. This reveals that Peres' merchandise has not found a market and has not been accepted by the Arabs in the past 18 years, despite all the campaigns to peddle it. Such open Israeli deception would have remained within the limits of the old new game had Peres not continued to contradict himself to such an extreme by immediately setting conditions that complicate the idea of convening an international peace conference. Such a conference, in the opinion of the majority of world countries, represents a practical and realistic option to break the current stalemate and achieve a durable peace acceptable to all the concerned parties in the Middle East crisis. It is as though Peres wants to achieve international gains for Israel before the peace process begins.

Peres once again exposes his contradictions by insisting on eliminating a principal party in the region's conflict and by trying to jump over such a firm fact when he proposed the involvement of Palestinian representatives from outside the legitimate Palestinian framework and institutions, which chose the option of a just, durable peace and consequently created the most suitable opportunity to achieve the desired progress in this regard. Shim'on Peres, who contradicted himself when he spoke about initiating direct Arab-Israeli negotiations without any preconditions, clearly realizes that by rejecting negotiations under the supervision of an international peace conference and by rejecting Palestinian representatives recognized by the largest international framework, he is placing further obstacles in the path of the peace bandwagon. The more progress this bandwagon achieves, the more obstacles Israel places in its path out of its diligent attempts to entrench a fait accompli and impose its conditions, which the Arabs reject.

Commentaries on Talks With Syria in Riyadh

SAWT AL-SHA'B: Detente Coming

JN210842 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 21 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Arab Detente Is Coming"]

[Text] The eyes of the Arabs in all Arab countries are now directed toward Riyadh, the capital of Arab accord, following up the meetings of the committee in charge of clearing the Arab atmosphere and imploring God to bestow upon this nation the blessing of unity and cohesion in order to confront the fiercest hostile onslaught facing it in its contemporary history.

The meetings arranged by the committee in charge of clearing the Arab atmosphere currently being held between the Jordanian and Syrian prime ministers under the aegis of Saudi Arabia and the Arab League, should achieve the hopes pinned on them by ending differences which have never been difficult to resolve among brothers and by opening a new page in joint Arab action in order to devote ourselves to the tasks of the next stage in the face of the challenges that are represented by the continuation of the Israeli aggression against the Arab territory and by the continuation of the regrettable Iraq-Iran war.

Working out a formula for unified Arab action can only begin by clearing the atmosphere between Jordan and Syria and between Iraq and Syria because these countries, which carry the burden of hot confrontation, are the conscience of this nation and they are the geographic fact in any Arab strategy to liquidate occupation and establish security and peace in this part of the Arab homeland.

We believe that the Riyadh meetings between Jordan and Syria and the anticipated meetings between Iraq and Syria are the most important test facing our nation on the way to deal with its bilateral issues. These countries must succeed in the test so that they can achieve the Arab aspirations and promote Arab action to a constructive stage. We greatly hope that the Riyadh conferees will assume their historic responsibilities at this crucial period of the Arab nation's history.

AL-RA'Y on Arab Summit

JN210824 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 21 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "What Is Required Is an Arab Summit"]

[Text] The Jordanian-Syrian talks have begun in Riyadh under the aegis and with the participation of the committee in charge of clearing the Arab atmosphere. As we have always hoped, all parties to the talks have expressed concern to render the meeting a success and to spread and deepen the talks so that the Arabs might resort to the required consultation, coordination, unity of ranks, objectives, force, and capabilities in order to shoulder the pan-Arab responsibilities and face the challenges in a way that is consistent with their size and seriousness and consistent with dangers threatening the identity, present, and future of this homeland.

If the reports about Iraqi participation in the Jordanian-Syrian meeting are correct, and this is what we hope, the first step on the right path would have begun and the positive results would be enough for more understanding and consultation as well as for the wellbeing and triumph of this nation.

The world is now preoccupied with preparations, defining stands, and showing intentions regarding the expected meeting between President Gorbachev and Reagan. The United States also intends to hold a European-U.S. summit before the meeting which is described as important and serious.

Perhaps we in the Arab homeland are more in need of a summit than others — a summit in which all Arab leaders would meet and study their situation, problems, and differences and would face the world with the minimum degree of common stand, unity of ranks, and solidarity before the U.S.-Soviet summit.

The world looks at us in the size with which we present ourselves and deals with us in light of the manner in which we deal with each other inside this nation. The world also defines its stands toward us in accordance with our detente and with our concern for the unity of objectives.

The Middle East crisis cannot climb to its real position on the Soviet-U.S. summit agenda if we do not succeed as a nation and as leaders in clearing the Arab atmosphere. Our differences over small and side issues should not prevail over the unity of our stand and future as well as the unity of our interests and hopes. If we allow this, we cannot ask others to be more concerned about this stand and future as well as about these interests and hopes at a time when we ourselves do not assert this concern through action and practice.

Further Reportage on Kidnapped Soviet Diplomats

Said To Be in West Beirut

NC200900 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0845 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Beirut, 20 Oct (MENA) — The Lebanese newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* has reported that the kidnapped Soviet diplomats are in West Beirut. The paper says that diplomatic and official quarters have precise information that two of the kidnapped Soviets have recently been moved from Al-Bastah to the Arab University area in West Beirut and that they are being held there inside a building adjacent to the Al-Baba building, near the engineering college.

The paper does not refer to the parties that carried out the kidnapping, nor does it say whether the two diplomats are still being held there or whether they were brought to the place temporarily until transferred elsewhere.

Reasons for Execution Given

NC201545 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1523 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] An anonymous person phoned us this afternoon and claimed to be speaking on behalf of the Islamic Liberation Organization. The caller announced that the group will execute one of the three Soviet diplomats tonight and dump his body in a section of the Southern Suburb. The caller added that the exact location will be given tomorrow.

The caller noted that the diplomat will be executed because the Soviet Embassy in Beirut has not been closed, despite the organization's threats and because attempts are being made by the Progressive Socialist Party and certain leftist parties to search for the kidnapped Russians.

Death Unconfirmed

NC201737 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1723 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] An anonymous person contacted us at 1730 today and claimed to be speaking on behalf of the Islamic Liberation Organization. He announced that one of the Soviet diplomats had been executed, and that his body had been dumped near the sports city. The caller asked the security forces to pick up the corpse.

The same person contacted us at approximately 1500 and read a statement. He said that his organization would execute one of the three Soviet diplomats tonight and dump his body in a section of the Southern Suburb.

We have gotten in touch with security officials, and they declined to either confirm or deny the report. They pointed out that they have no information on this subject. Sources in the Internal Security Forces have announced that patrols have been dispatched to the Sports City area to determine whether the execution actually took place.

Karami Receives Suslikov

NC211229 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami received Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov today. After the meeting, Suslikov said: We discussed the issue of the kidnapped Soviet nationals.

Asked about the latest information on the fate of the kidnapped Soviet officials, Suslikov replied: We have nothing to say. We do not have the necessary capability to take action to recover the kidnapped victims by force.

Karami Interviewed on Current Situation

NC181616 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Rashid Karami by Editor Doyen Milham Karam; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Karam] Mr Prime Minister: How do you envisage the Political [Tripartite] Committee talks in Damascus under the auspices of Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam? How do you view the results of these talks? Do you receive details on these talks?

[Karami] Naturally, every Lebanese who is concerned with the Lebanese situation must follow up what is taking place in Damascus no matter how far away he is. This is particularly true with regard to the Tripartite Committee. However, all I can say is that there are positive signs which have been made public by the media. These signs affirm that the realization of an expected accord is contingent upon the possibility of reaching an agreement among the various Lebanese sides.

When the extremists, or those who possess arms and are involved in conflicts, cooperate among themselves, then this undoubtedly gives rise to optimism. We hope that an agreement will be reached among the Lebanese at large. We hope that they will cooperate to salvage their country as soon as possible because our present state of affairs portends imminent danger.

[Karam] Do you see an imminent solution to the crisis?

[Karami] I am optimistic by nature. I will remain so because what would the results be if no hope for salvation exists? Therefore, we should all work to formulate and embody this optimism in a positive and practical manner for the sake of the interests of all Lebanese.

[Karam] Some people are afraid that the [situation in the] camps might explode before a step is taken; namely, the entry of the deterrent forces.

[Karami] I hope this does not happen. What has taken place in Tripoli should be a lesson to everyone. The salvation of the country requires practical steps and measures. This is true if we really wish to preserve our aspired Lebanon. Whoever wishes to do otherwise will be held responsible.

[Karam] Mr Prime Minister: Some people are afraid that the situation in Tripoli might erupt again because a large number of gunmen have withdrawn with their heavy- and light-caliber arms to areas outside the town. This took place while talks were going on in Damascus. What is your comment?

[Karami] I disagree with you. I believe that the agreement freely reached and signed by all parties concerned should be fully honored. There is a Syrian deterrent force capable of ensuring the implementation of this agreement in response to the everyone's wishes.

[Karam] Will the Syrian deterrent forces enter Beirut?

[Karami] Previously I have said that the fruits of any agreement can never be attained if there is no force capable of implementing this agreement. I have even said that there is no force qualified to play this role except the Syrian deterrent forces.

[Karam] There is much talk about expanding the government. What is your comment on this?

[Karami] I believe that this is premature. Discussions on this topic can be held afdter and not before the achievement of an expected accord.

[Karam] The Jazzin issue portends explosions. Has anything been done to contain this possibility?

[Karami] This is possible. However, I believe that it is unlikely that anything of the sort will take place. I can see positive signs on the horizon. This shows that efforts are being made to place Lebanon on a sound road. I repeat that a healthy Lebanon capable of ensuring its security is better than a Lebanon which has become (?fragile).

[Karam] Mr Prime Minister: A French proposal was submitted yesterday for expanding UNIFIL to cover areas up to Jazzin.

[Karami] We really want Jazzin to be like any other Lebanese area: To enjoy legitimate security and a normal existence. We want everyone in Jazzin to cooperate so that Lebanon's sovereignty, unity, and security will be preserved.

[Karam] The ninth Lebanese-Syrian summit will be held today. It is very important due to its timing. Does Your Excellency see a possibility that this summit will produce extraordinary results?

[Karami] There is no doubt that this summit will be more important than the previous one. Given the meetings and efforts that have been made in Damascus to date and the positive results achieved toward reaching a final solution, I believe that his excellency the president, who possesses all options and who has wagered on fraternal Syria, canceled the 17 May accord, and worked hard to enhance Lebanese unity, sovereignty, and legitimacy right from the start, will never hesitate to adopt anything able to salvage Lebanon from this ordeal.

[Karam] The Cabinet has at last met, and not a day too soon. Is this the beginning of more or less regular meetings, or did the ministers simply attend as a favor to the prime minister and Tripoli?

[Karami] I do not think that the Cabinet ever discontinued meetings of its own will. The Cabinet has never accepted the circumstances curbing its role. The government should continue to discharge its duties to safeguard the interests of the people and the country, particularly in difficult times. This is why I am sure that the Cabinet will continue to meet and to perform its duties.

[Karam] Mr Prime Minister: Why was a decision not made on the issue of lifting fuel subsidies, despite the fact that this issue has been raised four times in Cabinet meetings.?

[Karami] This is an important issue. I will not get into details here about the reasons for lifting subsidies. The mounting public deficit must be curtailed. However, there must be an agreement among all the ministers on the need to lift subsidies. Two ministers have not attended the meetings. This has made more extra-Cabinet consultations necessary before a common stand can be reached. I think that everyone should participate in the debate on subsidies.

[Karam] Mr Prime Minister: Do you think that the Syrian deterrent forces should only come to Beirut as a result of a security deterioration or of reconciliation? In other words, must we wait until further outbreaks of fighting occur, or should we introduce the deterrent forces to avoid such an occurence?

[Karami] No one can foresee the future. The hope is that the deployment, or the partial deployment, of the deterrent forces in Beirut will take place in the absence of fighting and with the concurrence of all the concerned parties. This is what President Hafiz al-Asad recently announced. He said that Syria is ready to send its forces, if all the parties agreed to request such a step.

[Karam] The economic prospects of Lebanon, as outlined in a World Bank report, are dismal. Would you comment on this?

[Karami] We regret the fact that the Lebanese crisis is taking its toll on many other aspects of life in the country, particularly the economy. In fact, the economic problem reflects a crisis of confidence. This is evidenced by the fact that whenever promising developments take place, the dollar begins to decline. This is what is happening now. This establishes the fact that a political solution in Lebanon is necessary to stimulate the country's economic life.

[Karam] Do you believe that President al-Jumayyil's trip to New York will result in any gain for Lebanon?

[Karami] President al-Jumayyil will be attending an international event in New York; namely, the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. Many other countries will also be there for the same occasion. The Lebanese presence, therefore, will provide evidence of the continuity of Lebanon's international role and humanitarian vitality. This is how we should regard this trip. The president will also have the opportunity to meet with other world leaders and to discuss with them the needs and aspirations of the Lebanese.

[Karam] Mr Prime Minister: How can we deal with the perils in the south?

[Karami] There is no doubt that the issue of the south is inextricably linked with the salvation of Lebanon. On this basis, we hold the heroic national resistance in esteem and veneration. This resistance has managed to liberate large chunks of the south and is continuing its attempts to liberate the rest. The Lebanese should unite in this endeavor to liberate the south. The return of the south to Lebanon will restore the integrity and the international role of our country.

[Karam] Will the issue of displaced people be part of the political solution, or does this go without saying?

[Karami] This is undoubtedly a central issue that should receive everyone's undivided attention. It is unacceptable that anyone should be turned into a refugee in his own country. I expect that the overall solution, which I hope will soon be achieved, will put an end to all Lebanese ordeals.

[Karam] Mr Prime Minister, my last question: If the deterrent forces are deployed in Lebanon, do you believe that the armed militias, with their known influence, would gladly relinquish their weapons without a fuss?

[Karami] I think that no solution can be called practical unless it includes a definite clause that all sorts of weapons will be collected and put away. I am sure that any future agreement will make such disarmament one of its top priorities.

Al-Jumayyil Departs for Talks With Al-Asad

NC181453 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] The talks between President Amin al-Jumayyil and Lieutenant General Hafiz al-Asad, the Syrian president, are supposed to begin immediately after President al-Jumayyil's arrival in Damascus. Al-Jumayyil left the Presidential Palace in Ba'abda this afternoon on his way to the Syrian capital. President al-Asad and senior Syrian officials will receive President al-Jumayyil at the airport.

After a brief interval at the Guest Palace, the two presidents will move to the Presidential Palace in Al-Muhajirin to begin their official talks. The talks will deal with current developments on various levels, as well as the situation in Lebanon and the Arab region.

Informed sources have pointed out that the ninth summit session will revolve around the situation in the south, as it exists prior to the president's visit to the United Nations. The talks will touch on the current internal situation, particularly after the recent developments in Tripoli and Zahlah and the contacts now being made to deal with events in Beirut and to end the fighting on the basis of meetings being held in the Syrian capital. Persident al-Jumayyil is due to leave Damascus for New York tomorrow morning on board a Middle East airliner. While there, he will participate in the 40th anniversary celebrations of the United Nations and will address the UN General Assembly.

Soviet Embassy Guards Fire at Car; Officer Injured

NC181529 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] The sound of gunfire was heard 30 minutes ago. The fire was directed at a car which did not heed orders to stop given by guards at the Soviet Embassy. A traffic policeman was accidentally wounded while performing his duty in the area. His wounds are not serious.

10 People Killed in Two West Beirut Blasts

NC182012 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 2000 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Two successive explosions occurred on Bliss Street near the Hubaysh police station [in West Beirut] at 2050 today. According to initial reports, the blasts left about 10 people dead. Other people were also wounded.

West Beirut Security Dissatisfies Syria's Khaddam

NC210750 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has expressed his dissatisfaction with the security situation in West Beirut, especially in the wake of the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats. He frankly urged the leaders of the National Union Front to cleanse Beirut of those who are opposed to any national accord. He also told them to cleanse Beirut of the national forces'henchmen who are harming the citizens' security, safety, and property.

A tripartite committee composed of representatives from the National Union Front, the Syrian observers, and the Soviet Embassy in Beirut has been given the authority to work on discovering the identity of the kidnappers.

Birri on Measures To Strengthen Beirut Security

NC211334 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Following his return from Damascus, Minister Nabih Birri said that he has the means to gag the disgruntled West Beirut elements. Precise preemptive strikes can be administered, he affirmed, provided that the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party continue their cooperation to put an end to security infringements in West Beirut. West Beirut security is a matter of increasing urgency. We have to assign the Internal Security Forces and the Army force — formed following the Damascus agreement — the task of maintaining order. The National Union Front's security forces can also play a supplementary role by monitoring the conduct of gunmen from Amal and other nationalist parties. With this conduct under control, Birri stated, it will be easy to single out the disgruntled, and deal with them.

Al-Kasm, Al-Shar‘ Leave for Talks in Riyadh

JN201123 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Prime Minister Dr ‘Abd al-Ra‘uf al-Kasm and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar‘ left Damascus for Riyadh this morning to attend the second round of talks with Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa‘i within the framework of the mediation Saudi Arabia and Tunisia are conducting.

Al-Shar‘ Speaks on Lebanon, Relations With Jordan

JN201937 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar‘ has given a lengthy interview to the London-based magazine *AL-HAWADITH* dealing with current issues, headed by the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Palestine question, Syrian-Lebanese relations, and Arab relations.

On the Arab-Israeli conflict, the foreign minister said the belief that concessions to the Israelis will convince them to make peace is a mistaken belief that will only lead the enemy into more intransigence and tempt Israel to commit new aggression. Israel wants to cancel all Arab rights and become a big power in the region capable of controlling the fate of the Arabs.

On current capitulationist political moves, he said that these moves weaken the Arab stand and encourage Israel to commit aggression. Al-Shar‘ recalled Syria's stand on the Palestine question, considering it Syria's central cause. He also recalled Syria's stand toward the Amman agreement, one form of the attempts to liquidate Palestinian rights. The agreement prevents the Palestinians from establishing their independent state on their national soil and cancels their right to self-determination.

On Syria's stand toward the UN resolutions relating to the Middle East Crisis, Al-Shar‘ said that Syria's acceptance of the UN resolutions depends on two basic conditions: first, Israel's full and complete withdrawal from all territories occupied after 1967; and second, guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The minimum that Syria accepts is the Fes summit resolutions. The presentation of the concept of land in exchange for peace is a form of concession which some parties began to work for in the wake of the Fes summit. The foreign minister announced Syria's rejection of any plan other than the Fes plan and called for adhering to it.

On Jordanian-Syrian relations following the Jeddah meeting, the minister said: We boycotted the Casablanca conference, along with Algeria, the PDRY, Libya, and Lebanon, because we did not want to emerge with further splits and more Arab concessions that would cancel out the Fes summit of 1982. Some Arab brethren were aware of that and exerted efforts to maintain the minimum level, according to which the Fes meeting was held. They refused to give support or blessing to the Amman agreement. Hence, the two parties to the Amman agreement became completely isolated at the Casablanca summit.

The Saudi stand had a positive effect. In appreciation for this stand, we agreed to go to Jeddah and open a new page with our brothers in Jordan. We said that any bilateral differences between us and Jordan can be solved no matter how entangled or complicated they may be. The political subject and line as well as the stand toward the real Arab solidarity and toward confrontation of the enemy, whether political or by any other means, should be clear and agreed. We said we support the Baghdad summit resolutions; it was not we who violated them. We also said that the Jordanian side violated them by resuming relations with Egypt. We said we support the Fes summit resolutions, but the Jordanian side also violated them through the Amman agreement.

The Jordanian side has to make a choice: If there will be an emphasis on and commitment to the Baghdad summit resolutions and the Arab peace plan, we will then have made considerable progress to eliminate or deal with Syrian-Jordanian differences.

On the Lebanese issue, the minister said: We only want Lebanon to be united —land and people —and to be stable and secure. We also want it not to be a lodging place for the enemy and to have an Arab affiliation and free from foreign influence. We are determined to help our Lebanese brethren regardless of the sacrifices it may cost us. The relationship is that of one people in two indepednent countries in which the stability of one country affects the other.

Al-Jumayyil, Al-Asad Discuss Developments

JN181812 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil arrived in Damascus at 1700 today. President Hafiz al-Asad headed those who received him. The Lebanese president shook hands with senior officials including Vice President ‘Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Prime Minister Dr ‘Abd al-Ra‘uf al-Kasm, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar‘, Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh, and Minister of Presidential Affairs Wahib Fadil.

Presidents al-Asad and Al-Jumayyil then headed for the presidential palace where they held a meeting attended by ‘Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Dr ‘Abd al-Ra‘uf al-Kasm, and Faruq al-Shar‘. Talks revolved around the latest developments in the Lebanese arena as well as the continuous and intensive efforts to reach a solution in Lebanon that would end the civil war and its results, acheive national accord, restore normal life to Lebanon and its natural role in its Arab surroundings, and concentrate national efforts to end the remaining Israeli occupation of Lebanon.

President Hafiz al-Asad hosted a dinner banquet in honor of President Amin al-Jumayyil. It was attended by Vice Presidents ‘Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Dr Rif‘at al-Asad, and Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, as well as Prime Minister Dr ‘Abd al-Ra‘uf al-Kasm, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar‘, Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh, and Minister of Presidential Affairs Wahib Fadil.

Hold 'Private' Meeting, End Talks

NC190717 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Lebanese President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad have expressed their satisfaction with the steps taken toward national accord and emphasized the need to continue such moves until a final solution is achieved.

The two presidents held two rounds of talks in Damascus yesterday lasting 7 hours. Taking part in the talks for Syria, in addition to President al-Asad, were 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and Faruq al-Shar'. The evening round of talks was followed by a private meeting between Presidents al-Jumayyil and al-Asad which lasted until midnight. President al-Jumayyil thanked President al-Asad for Syria's assistance to Lebanon. He expressed his desire for this assistance to be continued. The Syrian president affirmed his country's position to extend all possible aid to Lebanon to promote national accord, security, and liberation from occupation.

A diplomatic source said after the talks that many issues were discussed, including political reform and security. However, the two presidents did not go into the details.

President al-Jumayyil will leave Damascus today for New York to attend the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations Organization.

Al-Jumayyil Leaves for New York

JN190852 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0842 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, 19 Oct (SANA) — Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil left for New York today after a visit to Syria. During the visit, Al-Jumayyil held talks with President Hafiz al-Asad on the situation in Lebanon and the efforts being exerted to achieve national accord and a solution that will end the civil war in Lebanon.

Talks Summarized

JN200824 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Beirut — Sources from the Lebanese delegation that accompanied President Amin al-Jumayyil to Damascus have announced that President Al-Jumayyil perceived a readiness and determination by President Hafiz al-Asad to help Lebanon overcome its ordeal. The sources said that the ninth Syrian-Lebanese summit can be summarized in three points: first, an agreement between Presidents al-Asad and al-Jumayyil to enhance the conciliatory move in the wake of the established facts and principles set forth by the previous summits; second, enhancement of bilateral coordination in foreign policy and starting an external move to face the eventualities in both the Lebanese and Arab arena and their regional and international repercussions; third, an increase in the confidence between the two countries and the positive factors that followed in all fields.

The Lebanese delegation sources said the southern Lebanon issue played a large role in the summit talks because the situation in southern Lebanon affects the internal situation in one way or another. This requires coordination between Lebanon and Syria to take important action in the United Nations aimed at tackling the crises which might arise in southern Lebanon, especially Israel's disregard for international resolutions and for public opinion pressures to stop its or its agents' practices in southern Lebanon.

The sources explained that Presidents al-Asad and al-Jumayyil agreed within this framework to continue consultations and contacts, especially by Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and to carry out the joint move aimed at tackling the situation in southern Lebanon so that the UN Security Council resolutions, particularly 425, 508, and 509, are implemented. Moreover, efforts must be made to keep the UNIFIL forces in southern Lebanon.

The sources said that the two presidents agreed to enhance coordination in the coming stage and to intensify consultations to provide suitable frameworks in order to periodically implement the proposed solutions. The sources affirmed that whenever there is a Lebanese-Syrian summit, step-by-step progress is recorded. What is important now is that there be no developments which the authorities cannot cope with which might reverse the march forward.

Al-Na'ib To Attend Jordanian Official's Funeral

JN172020 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Excerpt] 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, along with the Syrian Arab charge d'affaires in Amman, has been charged with participating in the funeral of former Jordanian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Rifa'i and in sending condolences in the name of President Hafiz al-Asad to the deceased's family. 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Rifa'i died of a heart attack in Amman this morning at the age of 68.

Vice President Khaddam Receives U.S. Delegation

JN201921 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, 20 Oct (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Alfred Atherton, chairman of the study group of the World Affairs Council in northern California, this evening in the presence of U.S. Ambassador William Eagleton and the delegation accompanying Atherton. The talks dealt with the current situation in the Middle East.

Al-Asad Receives Iran's Jannati-Led Delegation

JN191142 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Ayatollah Ahmad Jannati, member of the committee in charge of drafting the constitution in the Iranian Consultative Council, and his delegation at 1115 today. The talks revolved around the situation in the area, bilateral relations, and the struggle against imperialist and Zionist schemes in the region.

AL-BA'TH Comments on Whitehead Visit to Cairo

JN210838 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Why Is Whitehead in Cairo?" the newspaper *AL-BA'TH* comments, saying: Amid the continuous popular upheaval in Egypt against the Zionist and U.S. presence, Mubarak prepares for meeting John Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, who arrived in Cairo on an urgent mission, according to Washington as well as the Egyptian regime mass media.

The overt aim of the mission, as declared, is to settle a disagreement between Mubarak's regime and the U.S. Administration following the piracy operation against the civilian plane which took off from Cairo with the hijackers of the Italian ship aboard. Regardless of the operation's concomitants and the participation of more than one side, the operation is an unprecedented crime in history, especially since it confirmed Washington's haughtiness and its determination to resort to power as a constant course to support its strategic ally, Israel.

The newspaper adds: What has been rumored about an alleged disagreement, or about a request for apology that Mubarak submitted to Reagan who then refused to apologize, is only a tempest in a teacup aimed at bypassing the piracy crime and, consequently, at attempting to absorb the popular resentment sparked by the masses of Arab Egypt since 5 October. In order for the game to be complete, the U.S. President issued urgent orders for Whitehead to visit Cairo amid propaganda clamor about what was called settling the disagreement over the plane issue.

The paper concludes: However, the masses' roaring voice in Cairo's streets was stronger than the clamor of the joint propaganda because it went beyond the issue of the hijacking and blared out against the course of capitulation, burning flags of the United States and the Zionist entity and turning them into ashes amid university students' cries of "Palestine is Arab." Amid this continuous popular indignation, despite the regime's threats and oppressive practices, Whitehead came to settle a disagreement that never really existed. Our proud people in Egypt are definitely not awaiting Washington's apology; in fact they want to cleanse Egypt's soil of the Zionist presence of the U.S. bases, and of the Rapid Deployment Forces which are entrusted with protecting the regime.

It seems that the authority lost the reins of power in the field of struggle which is witnessing armed confrontation between the masses of the upheaval and the tools of oppression. It also seems that the people are at the threshold of a revolution which the urgent U.S. mission cannot stop and which will expand until victory.

Details of Peres Plan for Territories Reported

TA200943 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 20 Oct 85 p 2

[Report by Ilan Kfir from Washington and Pe‘erli Shahar]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim‘on Peres yesterday presented a nine-point plan to improve the quality of life in the territories. Peres presented the plan to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz as an attempt to increase the chances of the political process.

The main clauses are: reducing Israeli involvement in the territories to a minimum while maintaining a security presence; transferring powers of self-administration to local leaders; canceling the restrictions on the movement of Arab leaders in the territories; improving the quality of life; approving economic programs and foreign investment to create places of employment; establishing an Arab bank; and easing censorship of Arab newspapers.

The Likud is extremely displeased with Peres' proposals, which were not discussed previously in the government. Minister Moda‘i said: "If such a document were indeed submitted, then even the first clauses in it will not be implemented. This plan was never discussed in the government, and the prime minister is definitely unauthorized to propose it. Such a plan contradicts the coalition agreement. The document allows for far-reaching changes that the government and the people of Israel do not want."

Likud ministers believe that Peres' latest proposals are tantamount to giving the residents of the terrotories unilateral autonomy. Members of the Alignment think otherwise. "Peres' aim is to reinstate the pre-1982 situation in the West Bank. Reference here is not to unilateral autonomy," Alignment members said.

However, Minister Gad Ya‘aqobi also admitted: "I do not remember this issue being discussed in the government. All the same, I am in favor of the idea and am pleased that the prime minister raised it there."

Peres Discusses Peace Process During U.S. Visit

Calls for Jordanian Talks

TA201002 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 20 Oct 85 p 3

[Report from Washington by Ilan Kfir, and from New York by Avi Gan‘or]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim‘on Peres has proposed to King Husayn to hold direct negotiations at the senior official level within a few weeks. Israel is proposing that experts hold talks in preparation for a summit meeting between Peres and Husayn in Amman, Jerusalem, Washington, or Geneva.

According to the Israeli proposal, two or three representatives from each side would participate in the preparatory stage during which the principles of the negotiations would be outlined. The proposal also suggests that a U.S. representative participate in this stage. Israel is proposing that the Jordanian delegation include a Palestinian representative who is not identified with the PLO.

The prime minister presented his proposal to King Husayn via U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. *HADASHOT* has learned that during his talk with Shultz, Peres proposed that negotiations at the senior official level be held immediately so as not to waste even a minute and to take advantage of the crisis within the PLO.

Alternatively, Peres is willing to meet Husayn immediately, anywhere the monarch chooses, including Cairo.

Peres expects to receive an answer from Husayn this week, so that the political process can be accelerated. During his talk with Shultz, Peres said: This is Husayn's moment of truth. He has a unique opportunity to enter into negotiations without Yasir ‘Arafat. Today, more than ever before, there is a chance that moderate leaders in Judaea and Samaria might agree to enter the political process.

Discusses Palestinian Negotiators

TA211005 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Oct 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report by political correspondent Yo‘el Marcus]

[Text] New York — Hoping to achieve a dramatic breakthrough in talks with Jordan, Shim‘on Peres, during his secret talks in the United States, declared that he was willing not to examine the histories, biographies, and political identity cards of the Palestinians who would participate in negotiations under "a suitable international aegis." Peres also declared that he was willing not to examine whether those Palestinians who participate in the talks were involved in terrorism in the past, on condition that they are not currently involved in sabotage activity.

These ideas, and Peres' agreement to an international aegis that would provide authorization for direct talks, which are essentially procedural moves to ensure a quick beginning of the talks, are seen by the U.S. Administration as significant flexibility on the part of the Israeli prime minister. The ideas in their various versions were conveyed to King Husayn after Richard Murphy paid an unexpected visit to the prime minister to obtain additional clarifications on his ideas.

There are differences of opinion as to the chances this current activity has. Some circles in the administration feel that the London incident greatly angered and embarrassed King Husayn, particularly because it damaged the authenticity of his promises regarding the PLO's intentions, and because this situation perhaps opens up possibilities to begin talks without direct PLO involvement. These circles have been very cautious about getting carried away by excessive optimism. On the other hand, circles in the prime minister's entourage expressed the opinion that Husayn, who led the PLO to a moment of truth last November, has himself now reached his moment of truth. Several members of the entourage had the feeling that, despite all the cautious remarks, "we might be on the verge of dramatic developments."

Comments on West Bank Issue

TA211122 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Last night at a Jewish youth rally in New York, Peres hinted at territorial concessions, saying the West Bank was geographically a part of Israel, but that the Bible was not merely concerned with Israel's geographic dimensions. The Jews were among the few in history, Peres said, who have never dominated another people against their wish. From New York, Jonathan Schechter filed this report:

[Begin recording] [Schechter] The first challenge on Israel's agenda, said Prime Minister Peres, is to continue to build the state and develop its resources of science and technology. And for that, he said, Israel needs young people from America. Aliya, he said, is not for oppressed Jews, but for Jews for whom the choice is free and the road is already open.

The second challenge on Israel's agenda, the prime minister said, is to make peace with her neighbors, a process which will require long negotiations. Nothing is simple, nothing is promised, he said, but everything is achievable. And, he said, Israel cannot ignore the problem of the West Bank, but must try seriously to solve it.

[Peres] I want to say that geographically, the West Bank is a part of Israel and of Israeli rights. [applause] But the Bible is not in reference just to our geographic dimensions. The Jewish people are among the very few in history who have never dominated another people against their wish. [applause]

[Schechter] The prime minister ended on an optimistic note. Peace, he said, is inevitable. [end recording]

Views U.S. Position

TA181902 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by U.S.-based correspondent Elimelekh Ram "prior to his departure for New York" on 18 October; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Ram] Mr Prime Minister, can you state for a fact today that the United States holds the same view we do on the participation of the PLO in negotiations?

[Peres] Yes, unless a dramatic change — which I do not foresee — takes place. However, the PLO's reputation at present is at rock bottom.

[Ram] Who are the Palestinians who constitute an alternative to the PLO? Do such people exist?

[Peres] I think there is no doubt about it whatsoever. There are representatives in Judaea and Samaria, very respectable people who have been chosen; there are Jordanian Parliament members, there are former and current mayors, there is quite a broad choice.

[Ram] Does the United States assess that Husayn may enter into the negotiations without the PLO and without its blessing?

[Peres] The United States is steadfast in its position that if direct negotiations are unfeasible, then all the rest are merely futile maneuvers. In other words, unless Jordan persuades the United States that it intends to enter direct negotiations shortly, my impression is that there will be no other scenarios.

[Ram] Still, the question is: Do they [the U.S.] think that Husayn can afford to enter direct negotiations without the PLO?

[Peres] There is no simple answer to that question and no way to measure it. The question they ask is different: Is Husayn able to find other Palestinian representatives? My opinion is that he can.

[Ram] Another issue that I assume was raised in your talks here is Husayn's demand for international sponsorship for the negotiations and talks. How do the Americans regard this issue at present? I emphasize: I am talking about international sponsorship and not about cochairmanship [preceding word inEnglish] or something of that kind.

[Peres] The President is not thrilled by Soviet participation. If it were entirely up to the Americans, they would forego this honor. After all, this hinders and complicates the negotiating process. However, if that is the last hurdle to direct negotiations between us and Jordan without the PLO, the Americans may very well change their position.

[Ram] And what would the Israeli position be in that case?

[Peres] Direct negotiations between us and Jordan without the PLO, based on a prior understanding that no international forum will be able to dictate conditions, will be an issue to be looked into.

[Ram] Did you make up your mind to go ahead with your opposition to the U.S.-Jordanian arms deal even to the point of risking a confrontation with the administration?

[Peres] It seems that neither we nor the administration are looking for a confrontation — certainly not a serious confrontation — just for the sake of it. The administration certainly understands our positions, which are a matter of principle. I do not think this will lead to a serious confrontation and I do not think we should abandon our positions.

[Ram] With your permission, we will go on to another issue, the attacks and criticism leveled at you at home on the eve of your departure and on the day you arrived in Washington. Perhaps you could tell us how do you intend to react to all this.

[Peres] I will react when I get back to Israel. I will only say that when we were in the opposition and the prime minister was travelling we never attacked him even though we were in the opposition. It seems strange to me that the prime minister is attacked from within the government when he is on a mission abroad.

[Ram] And what are the conclusions that the prime minister draws from such an event?

[Peres] I will do that in Israel. I do not think that this had any effect on my mission or that it disrupted it in any way. I was just sorry about it.

[Ram] Might such a phenomenon lead to a government crisis?

[Peres] At a certain level, yes.

[Ram] What level are you talking about?

[Peres] I am talking about a certain level of tension. However, I will deal with that in Israel. Let me finish what I still have to do here and then I will deal with the rest.

Opposes Arms Sale to Jordan

TA191723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says that if King Husayn enters into negotiations with Israel, this will strengthen his positions with regard to the Syrians. Peres said this to U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, who claimed that Husayn needs arms due to the threat posed by Syria. Shim'on Peres expressed opposition to this arms deal. Our correspondent in Washington Razi Barqay notes that 78 senators have already anoounced their opposition to the deal with Jordan. Nevertheless, the U.S. Administration will notify both houses of Congress about the deal on 21 October. The Congress must express its opposition within a month of this announcement; otherwise the administration is free to go through with the deal.

Interviewed on Soviet Role

TA190530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says Israel might agree to a limited Soviet role in peace negotiations even without the renewal of diplomatic relations. Interviewed at the end of his 3-day visit to Washington, Peres said that the Soviet Union will have to renew diplomatic ties with Israel before Jerusalem would consider agreeing to a Soviet role, and he does not see that happening in the immediate future. But in a separate interview with Israel television, Peres suggested that if Soviet involvement were the obstacle to direct talks between Israel and Jordan, then Israel might agree to a limited Soviet role in the discussions.

On the Palestinian issue, the prime minister said that the PLO excluded itself from the peace talks by its violent actions. But he said that the Americans have still not totally ruled out the PLO as a potential partner for negotiations despite growing reservations about the organization.

On the issue of an international conference, Prime Minister Peres said that if the Soviets do not recognize Israel, then the UN Security Council could issue a public declaration supporting direct negotiations between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Then, he said, there would be no need for an international auspices for peace talks.

Views Relations With Egypt

TA200800 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Oct 85 pp 1-2

[Report by Wolf Blitzer]

[Excerpts] Washington — Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has wound up his Washington visit with fresh indications of greater Israeli flexibility in responding to Jordan's demand for some sort of international context for opening direct negotiations.

He also issued strong public appeals to Egypt to improve its ties with Israel and to Jordan to begin direct peace negotiations but without the PLO.

Regarding Israel's currently strained relationship with Egypt, the prime minister said the peace treaty "while alive is not very attractive." He said that Israel gave up all of the territory in Sinai but did not receive "the full return of peace."

He pinned much of the blame directly on Egypt, citing the murder two months ago of an Israeli official in Cairo and the subsequent murder of seven Israeli tourists in Sinai. He complained that the Egyptian authorities do not appear to have embarked on any serious investigations of the incidents. He went on, however, to express the hope that Israel and Egypt could resolve their lingering border dispute over Tabah. He suggested that the two sides embark on a fixed time period of "reconcilation" before accepting "arbitration." Egypt has proposed entering immediately into arbitration.

Security Increased at Elat Egyptian Consulate

TA210957 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Oct 85 p 1

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Text] Hasan 'Isa, the Egyptian consul in Elat, and the Egyptian Consulate there have recently been placed under strict security. It has been learned from reliable sources that the decision to station armed police in the consulate building and to assign police guards to give the consul personal protection was made after it was learned that there are people planning to assassinate him.

Two days after the murder at Ra's al-Burqa', the consul returned from the Sinai to his home in Elat to find large police forces surrounding his house. Some policemen were even stationed around other houses and were searching the area. The consul was told that a group of four Israelis had apparently arrived in Elat to assassinate him in the wake of the Ra's al-Burqa' incident. It was recommended that he leave his home only for very important matters, and he was asked to check his car occasionally.

The consul reported this to the Egyptian authorities who suggested that he return to Cairo until the storm passes.

A senior police source said last night that the police are trying to study the information they received and, at the moment, the consulate and consul remain under guard. The *HA'ARETZ* correspondent reports that a policeman armed with an 'Uzi submachine gun has been posted at the entrance to the consulate and police are patrolling the area every 15 minutes. Last night Hasan 'Isa confirmed that information has been received of a plan to assassinate him. In reply to a question, he said that he trusts the police who are maintaining security at the consulate.

Shamir on Peace Efforts, Jordanian Position

TA190935 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Eytan Almog on 18 October; place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Almog] Mr Vice Prime Minister, if things develop in the direction they appear to be, one can assume that at some stage, not too far in the future, you could find yourself participating or heading an Israeli team negotiating with representatives of Jordan and the Palestinians.

[Shamir] We all would like this to happen. It was clear even before the establishment of the unity government that the day would come when we would hold negotiations according to the Camp David accords with an Egyptian delegation and with a Jordanian delegation in which representatives of the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el, Palestinians as they are called today, would participate. Of course, those who take part in these talks will have to be Arabs acceptable to us.

[Almog] The recent events, in particular the developments in the wake of the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* and the murder of the Jewish American on board, have changed the image of the PLO and perhaps also the image of the Palestinians in the eyes of the West. You are leaving next week for Europe, and have recently returned from the United States. Is there a chance that Israel will be able to take advantage of the damage to the image of the Palestinians and the PLO?

[Shamir] I think that this fall of the PLO, the exposure of the organization's true face, is already affecting the relationship between us and various international circles, in the United States as well. I hope this is also true in Europe. I will see when I am there next week. I have no doubt that things have changed considerably in favor of our position. Now more is known of the nature of the PLO. The PLO's behavior during the planned meeting in London, I think, has perhaps proved to the Europeans that all the talk about the moderation of the PLO, about the PLO's decision to become a political body instead of a terrorist one, was all a bluff. The Europeans should make the conclusions, as the Americans have already done. Now it is Europe's turn.

[Almog] Do you then share Shim'on Peres' belief that Husayn has apparently second thoughts about the PLO?

[Shamir] I do not know what Husayn thinks. As far as I can make out, he is now reassessing his position. He has recently returned from Europe and will have to examine his relationship with the PLO. It will not be easy for him to effect changes in this relationship. He signed an agreement with the PLO, the agreement of 11 February, and from the beginning I saw this agreement as constituting a very serious obstacle to the path to peace, because by signing it Husayn in fact gave up any freedom of action in the direction of peace moves with Israel. If he indeed decides to free himself of the chains with which this agreement tied him, this would be a most positive event. Now, if he does make a change, some development may very well occur. But we must wait and see.

We are in favor of direct negotiations; we also add: without preconditions. The Arab position, the position held by Husayn and others on an international conference, comes in place of direct negotiations. We oppose this position; we oppose this approach. An international conference cannot bring peace. An international conference, with the participation of all the same elements whether or not they have ties with Israel, is not the arena to enable bilateral negotiations between Jordan and Israel, which would include a constant and prolonged effort to overcome the difficulties and the differences of opinion. An international conference would be a sort of tribunal which would have to rule between them and us, and which perhaps — as Husayn hinted in his address at the United Nations, quite transparently — would lead to a solution forced upon it by the two superpowers.

I would like to mention another aspect. The whole issue of an international conference in place of direct negotiations was created by and came out of the agreement between Husayn and 'Arafat on 11 February. Clause 5 of this agreement explicitly states that the peace talks will be held within the framework of an international conference, with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council and the parties to the dispute, including the PLO. On this I say that if Husayn indeed decides to free himself of this agreement and to cancel it, then he would not at all be obligated to the demand for an international conference. Then, too, this obstacle would be eliminated from the path to negotiations, if Husayn truly wants to hold direct negotiations with us.

[Almog] Have you met with Husayn? Do your impressions from meetings with him reinforce your opinion?

[Shamir] I have not met with Husayn.

[Almog] Sir, do you agree with your partner in the government and in the Likud, Minister Ari'el Sharon, who said that Shim'on Peres is not acting in accordance with the government's guidelines and is hiding things from Cabinet members?

[Shamir] Well, you cannot expect me to argue with another member of my party. But it is possible that a disagreement may emerge in the future between the Likud and the Alignment on certain political moves, on the extent to which they correspond to what was agreed between us in the national unity government's guidelines. If we indeed enter into direct negotiations with Jordan, without precondtions, the negotiations will undoubtedly be difficult, complicated, and scattered with mines. It is certainly possible that during these negotiations very serious differences of opinion will emerge. Nevertheless, we must work toward negotiations, and then each side will have to decide on what path to follow on whatever differences emerge.

[Almog] Let me perhaps rephrase the question in a more pointed fashion. Does Shim'on Peres hide political moves from you personally?

[Shamir] I do not think so.

[Almog] Is it possible there are political moves which you both know about, of which you inform each other, but which the rest of the members of the government know nothing about?

[Shamir] In accordance with the agreement, yes, there are some such things. There are certain moves that both of us must know about, and because they are highly confidential, we are not obligated to share these secrets with the other government members. There are operational agreements on certain moves that the two of us need to know about. Political decisions, however, must be made first by members of the Inner Cabinet.

[Almog] Are there operational moves on, for example, the issue of the relationships being developed between Israel and Eastern bloc countries? I am referring to Poland, Hungary, the Soviet Union. Are there operational moves in this sphere which are known to the two of you and which you have not yet shared with the rest of the government?

[Shamir] It is possible that here and there there are things that are kept secret until they need to be revealed. However, policy must be agreed upon and acceptable, as is called for in the agreements and guidelines. As for Eastern Europe, it seems to me that there are no special secrets. Our accepted line of action is to expand ties, to establish formal and normal relations with all countries worldwide, and certainly with one of the largest countries in the world. If problems emerge during negotiations as to the price that needs to be paid to attain these objectives, they will have to be debated.

[Almog] There is time unaccounted for in Shim'on Peres' agenda over the weekend of a fortnight ago. Do you know where he was at that time?

[Shamir] I am not interested in the prime minister's timetable or itinerary...

[Almog, interrupting] But as far as political operational moves are concerned, you are in the know.

[Shamir] I have to know about any political moves. If you want to ask me whether I have to know about a political step taken or an important political meeting held by the prime minister with some other political personality, the answer is positive. I have to know about such things.

[Almog] In other words, if the prime minister met with Gorbachev, you would have known about it?

[Shamir] If a meeting had taken place, I assume I would have known.

[Almog] Do you know about such a meeting?

[Shamir] Well, I have said all that I have to say.

[Almog] Mr Shamir, we have heard this week that members of the Alignment have been pressuring or will pressure Shim'on Peres on his return from the United States into using his powers as prime minister to dismiss Minister Ari'el Sharon. What will you or the Likud do if Peres decides that he definitely wants to fire Sharon?

[Shamir] I do not think that at present there is any special cause for crises in the government that would endanger its survival. Crises such as these can only develop as a result of very deep and serious disputes on the steps that the government should or should not take. I do not think there is any justification forshaking the government's foundations because of things of lesser importance, including the issue you mentioned.

[Almog] In other words, in exactly 360 days you will be the prime minister in accordance with rotation agreement, without there being any crises.

[Shamir] According to the agreement, this is how it should be.

[Almog] May I ask you a personal question? Are you waiting in anticipation for this; are you looking forward to being prime minister?

[Shamir] I do not see any special personal problem here. It is a political problem. It is an issue that is important to the movement of which I am a member and which I represent. I do not regard it as having any personal aspect.

Shamir Meets Journalists Prior to Departure

Comments on USSR Area Role

TA210855 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0845 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said Israel objects to any international conference on peace in the Middle East in place ofdirect negotiations. At a news conference he convened at Ben-Gurion Airport prior to his departure for Europe, Shamir stressed that until diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union are renewed, Israel is not prepared even to discuss any form of incorporation of that country into diplomatic moves in the Middle East. The foreign minister pointed out that so far there has been no change in the Soviet Union's policy regarding Jewish emigration.

'Knows Nothing' of Peres Meetings

TA210915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said he knows nothing about any meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and leaders of the Soviet Union or King Husayn. He said it is no problem to organize such meetings; the problem lies in the acceptance of those principles that make such meetings possible. Mr Shamir was speaking with journalists before departing for Luxembourg to attend a conference of the EEC foreign ministers. He said the purpose of his trip is to prevent any blow to Israel's economic interests when Spain joins the EEC.

Rabin on Peace Process, Egyptian Relations

TA181211 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew
18 Oct 85 pp 17-19

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Ilan Kfir, Sarit Yishay-Levi, and Hayim Ravya; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: To what extent did we pass information to, know about, or aid the Americans in intercepting the Egyptian airliner? Will some kind of joint body be established now for cooperating in the war against terrorism?

Answer: I do not think we need a joint body. There have been close ties between the intelligence, security branches, the IDF, and the United States for many years now. There are stable and ongoing channels for exchanging information. They operated in this case as well.

Question: At what hour were you informed about the interception?

Answer: During the night.

Question: Didn't the operation in Tunisia and the U.S. interception actually achieve what the terrorists wanted to achieve — a neutralization of the peace process, the deterioration of the situation instead of its advancement toward possible talks between us and Jordan?

Answer: My assessment is that developments in the last couple of months in particular, and certainly in the Israeli-American sphere, brought about extremely positive results regarding the unveiling of the true face of the PLO and 'Arafat. We were aware of the fact that 'Arafat decided on a policy of terrorism, on a policy of increasing terrorist efforts, at least 1 and 1/2 years ago, and we had all the proof of this. The method was as follows: on the one hand, carrying out seaborne attacks, encouraging terrorism inside Israel, using the opening of Jordan's gates to PLO terrorist elements for this purpose; and on the other hand, appearing as an angel of peace, so much so that not only the Europeans — some of whom are practically incorrigible — but also some Americans asked whether 'Arafat is really a terrorist or a man willing to make peace. In my opinion, the rapprochement between Jordan and 'Arafat endangered the peace process. I see no possibility for peace while 'Arafat is considered an equal partner to Jordan and a condition for the peace process. The four stages Husayn presented to the United States as a condition were: acceptance of the PLO; a vague mention of 242; legitimization of the PLO and viewing it as a partner; an international conference with Soviet participation. This is why the Murphy mission failed; the Americans could not accept these conditions. I believe there is no argument today, at least not with anyone who sees the situation clearly, that 'Arafat and terrorism are one and the same. The lie failed. The 1970 Black September trick repeated itself. Has terrorism achieved its aim? Not in my opinion. If we are speaking of a real peace process with Jordan, such a thing is impossible with 'Arafat's participation.

Question: What is your prognosis concerning future developments? Will there be a decrease in terrorism or will it continue at its present level?

Answer: In my opinion, success in fighting terrorism is a condition for the peace process, ignoring the argument within Israel regarding the direction we should take on this. Terrorism and the peace process cannot go together. Therefore, the war on terrorism is a condition for creating a background and atmosphere conducive to the peace process. We have been hearing from the media that there is a problem in Egypt caused by the freeze in the peace process. The responsibility for searching for ways to improve relations with Egypt is first and foremost Egypt's responsibility, but it is also our responsibility. In the present situation, in which there is a freeze and terrorism, peace is in danger of deteriorating. Therefore, with all the pain at what we are witnessing, we must demand that the Egyptians do their part. It is their duty. The Egyptian opposition, mainly the religious opposition, wants to undermine the peace. It is the job of the Egyptian president and government to deal with it, because this is contrary to Egypt's policy. They should see to it that tempers are calmed; they should deal with elements who oppose the government's policy and who take advantage of the bad feelings toward Israel which still exist among parts of the Egyptian population and which result from the fact that Egypt is part of the Arab world. If we do not deal with this, the situation will continue to deteriorate. Peace with Jordan means a dialogue between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, without the PLO. Otherwise there are no chances for peace.

Question: In his first reaction to the murder in Ra's al-Burqa', President Mubarak said it was a minor incident.

Answer: There is no question that the president's terminology was unfortunate and grave. He has since corrected this impression on several occasions. Obviously we can continue to apply pressure regarding this incident. The question is: What do we want to achieve above and beyond the sense of grief over what happened? How do we intend to proceed? Do we want to get over this disaster?

Question: Did you accept his apology?

Answer: Did he apologize? What do you want me to say, that I do not accept it? I prefer to accept it, to accept it without ignoring what happened and what was said. The question is: What conclusion should we draw? What is going to happen in our relations with the Egyptians? In my opinion, the two sides — and it must be mutual — should make efforts to preserve the peace and not allow it to deteriorate.

Question: Reports say the Syrians fired a portable missile toward an Air Force plane and that there has been a series of breaches of the disengagement agreement. You have made several statements which indicate the Syrians are concentrating forces in the Golan Heights. Is this an accidental outcome of the deployment following the Lebanon war or is it a sign of escalation?

Answer: We must distinguish between the issues. The Syrians more or less abide by the disengagement agreement in their deployment along the line. As to the withdrawal of forces from Lebanon, let us recall that this was a supreme goal — not mine, but it was the goal of elements, governments — and it is a fact that the Syrians withdrew their units from Lebanon to their permanent camps. I regard last week's incident as an unnecessary incident which does not reflect a change in Syrian policy, certainly not in everything that has to do with the daily behavior stemming from the disengagement agreement.

Question: Would you agree to the supply of U.S. arms to Jordan in exchange for a U.S. commitment that they would only be supplied in the framework of a peace agreement?

Answer: My opinion concerning the supply of weapons to Arab countries by countries over which we have some influence was and remains similar to that of all Israeli governments. The supply of weapons, particularly weapons which have unequivocal offensive capabilities, to an Arab country which is in a state of war with Israel actually increases the military potential of the Arab countries. In the last 6 weeks, a weapons deal has been signed with Britain and there is a pending U.S. offer to Saudi Arabia and Jordan worth between $5.5 and $6 billion. This cannot pass without our taking full notice of it. People are not conscious of what is happening here, because terrorism is the pressing problem today. However, the basic military problem faced by Israel is the growing strength of the Arab countries' armies. We are in a strange situation here: While the military option against us continues to exist, we are the only country in the Middle East which has cut its defense budget. All the Arab countries have not reduced but rather actually increased their defense budgets.

Question: All of them?

Answer: All of them, including Egypt. The American-Jordanian weapons deal amounts to between $1.5 and $1.9 billion. I am against it as long as Jordan is not at peace with us.

Question: Will it be possible to maintain the present budget framework for the next 5 years, as has been planned?

Answer: I believe the cuts in the defense budget, the $600-million cut in the defense budget, harmed the fitness of the IDF. I will firmly oppose any additional cut in the defense budget. I think we have already taken risks, albeit not immediate ones. Any additional cut will constitute a risk we cannot ignore, not in the immediate future, but in the next 2 or 3 years. I will not settle for not supporting it; I will oppose it.

Party Head, PLO Envoy Hold News Conference in Rome

TA181709 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] The chairman of the Progressive List for Peace board of directors, Uri Avneri, and the PLO representative in Italy, (Fu'ad Bitar), convened a joint news conference in Rome this afternoon. They condemned the murder of the Israelis in Larnaca, the hijacking of the ship from Italy, and the murder of Leon Klinghoffer. The Progressive List for Peace spokesman told our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli that Uri Avneri called on Israel and the PLO to agree to stop the acts of violence in order to provide peace with an impetus. (Fu'ad Bitar) said it is small groups of Palestinians, as he phrased it, over which the PLO has no control, that are perpetrating the attacks. The pair also called on Israel to recognize the PLO because, in their opinion, that is the best way to stop the violence.

Foreign Ministry Document Details PLO Terror

TA181120 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 18 Oct 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Michael Eilan]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry is to launch an information campaign to demonstrate that the PLO is basically a terrorist organization which has never wanted peace negotiatons with Israel.

The main weapon in this campaign is a long document which purportedly proves that the PLO never accepted the basic premises of the Husayn-'Arafat agreement as they were understood in the West. At the same time the document contains Israeli intelligence material that ostensibly proves that 'Arafat's Fatah organization has stepped up its direct involvement in terrorism against Israelis.

Thus, dates and places where terrorist attacks were allegedly planned appear after comment by PLO leaders rejecting the Husayn-'Arafat agreement of February 11, 1985. This is meant to prove that "the leopard has not changed its spots."

The document is to be translated into four or five languages and distributed world-wide. Work on the document started after the Tunis bombing, and Foreign Ministry officials see the climate of opinion created by the *Achille Lauro* affair as conducive to driving the message home.

The document is divided into two parts, one dealing with the PLO and the Husayn-'Arafat agreement, and the second dealing with Fatah's terrorist activiy. The first relies on statements made to the media by leading PLO figures. It does not, however, note their affiliation or analyse the different views on the Husayn-'Arafat accord within the deeply divided PLO.

The section about terrorism, apparently based on intelligence material, is stated as fact. Part of the material was obtained from interrogating terrorists held by Israel.

A large part of this section seems intended to show that much of Fatah's terrorist activity is directed either from Amman or from the PLO headquarters in Tunis which Israel bombed. The leader of the Western Command Khalil al-Wazir [Abu Jihad] and Abu Firas [Fadl Shrur], said responsible for terrorism in Jerusalem, are purportedly based in Amman. The document cites one of the terrorists Israel captured aboard the yacht *Ganda* this summer who told of a meeting of Fatah's Force 17 in Amman in which it was decided to increase terrorist activity against Israel.

It also talks of a meeting that Abu Tayyib, the commander of Force 17, held in Tunis last February with West Bank Palestinians in which Abu Tayyib allegedly gave the West Bankers money to finance terrorist activiy.

According to a terrorist held by Israel, Muhammad Milhim, the banished mayor of Halhul whom British Foreign Office officials refused to meet this week, is personally involved in terrorism. Milhim, the terrorist claims, took part in arming Force 17 and also participated in meetings at which terrorist action in the Janin area was planned. He added that Milhim was given a terrorist cell "of his own" in April this year.

In addition there are charts showing that terrorism has been on the rise since the Husayn-'Arafat agreement.

On the murder of three Israelis in Larnaca last month the document contains biographies proving that the three murderers belonged to Force 17.

The section on the Husayn-'Arafat accord says the PLO decided to enter it for three reasons: A) To prevent Husayn from negotiating alone with Israel; B) To pave the way for renewal of a PLO presence in Jordan; C) To obtain American recognition of the PLO.

The document asserts that the agreement did not represent any basic change in PLO attitudes towards peace. It cites PLO leader Khalid al-Hasan as saying that the PLO's goal is still "a secular democratic state in all of Palestine."

The document then compares statements by Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, made when he represented what was probably the most liberal interpretation of the Husayn-'Arafat agreement in an appearance before the American Enterprise Institute in Washington. Al-Masri claimed that the PLO accepts the implications of UN Security Council Resolution 242 and the principle of exchanging land for peace. He also said the PLO had relinquished the demand for an independent Palestinian state and accepted a confederation with Jordan and that it also gave up the right to sole representation of the PLO.

Here again the document produces comments from people which either contradict or qualify Al-Masri's statements. These comments are preceded by remarks, mostly by the same people, affirming that the PLO will continue "armed action" against Israel while pursuing diplomacy at the same time — without seeing any contradiction between the two.

Netherlands UNIFIL Contingent Begins Evacuation

TA181110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Soldiers from the Netherlands UNIFIL contingent have begun to evacuate southern Lebanon. The unit has served for 6 years in the UN force and is leaving because the Netherlands Government thinks the force is not fulfilling its role. There are 150 soldiers in the Dutch unit, and 5,600 soldiers in UNIFIL as a whole.

Briton Captured on Terrorist Yacht Released

TA181135 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 18 Oct 85 p 6

[Report by Arye Egozi]

[Text] Michael Robert Coates, a 21-year-old British citizen who was caught at the beginning of September on a yacht which was trying to land terrorists on the Israeli coast, was released a few days ago and flown to Greece.

Coates was captured on a yacht he was sailing together with a Greek citizen. The yacht sailed from the port of Larnaca in Cyprus with a terrorist squad on board that planned to carry out an attack in Israel upon reaching the shore. Coates and the Greek citizen were interrogated at length, and 5 days ago it was decided to release and expel the Briton. Coates was put on a plane which left for Greece.

USSR To Try To Improve Image With Jews for Summit

TA181542 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 18 Oct 85 pp 1, 11

["Exclusive" report from New York by Ran Dagoni]

[Excerpts] "The Soviet Union may make an impressive gesture in the sphere of relations with Israel and world Jewry within the very next few weeks, as part of the public relations offensive aimed at preparing the ground for the summit conference between President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, in Geneva." This was reported to *MA'ARIV* last night by reliable Israeli sources in New York.

The sources pointed out that Israel and experts who are keeping a close watch on Soviet moves having been expecting such a move for quite some time. It is reasonable to assume, the sources said, that the Soviet Union will not be able to make do with a symbolic gesture, if it wants to create "good public relations" for the conference.

It was impossible to obtain confirmation of the report, published yesterday in New York, that the Soviet Union is about to increase the number of exit visas for Jews and fly the emigrants directly from Moscow to Lod, without an interim stop in Vienna. However, sources who have been involved in contacts with the Soviets recently have not denied the report.

Dr Yisra'el Zinger, the aide to Edgar Bronfman, the president of the World Jewish Congress, who recently held contacts with the Soviets over the matter of the Soviet Jews, told *MA'ARIV* last night: "I can neither confirm nor deny this report."

At the same time, UN sources told *MA'ARIV* that there is a "theoretical possibility" of a meeting next week between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Yesterday the Soviet delegation to the United Nations confirmed that Shevardnadze will return to New York within the next few days to attend ceremonies marking the UN's 40th anniversary. The UN sources commented that Shevardnadze's timetable and that of Peres, who is scheduled to arrive in New York today, fit in well together.

Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, Binyamin Netanyahu, told *MA'ARIV* yesterday that the Soviet Union is now involved in a very difficult propaganda war with the United States in connection with the Reagan-Gorbachev summit.

"The Soviets are competing for world public opinion as though it was a world presidential election," Netanyahu said. "It is not inconceivable that Moscow will try to make some last-minute moves to improve its image on weak points. Where its image suffers is in the attitude toward the Soviet Jews, and so the possibility cannot be dismissed that there will be a Soviet move in this direction."

Peres Aide Denies Israel-USSR Airlift Deal

TA200754 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 20 Oct 85 p 2

[Report by Walter Ruby]

[Excerpt] New York — A top aide to Prime Minister Peres denied reports here yesterday that Israel and the Soviet Union have agreed in principle to a direct airlift of Soviet Jews from Moscow to Israel.

Speaking to this reporter after a press briefing on Peres' visit here, Peres' spokesman Uri Savir commented: "I can definitely say that no such decision has been made by the Soviets. The reports that have appeared (in the New York Hebrew language newspaper *YISRAEL SHELANU* and in *MA'ARIV*) indicating that such an agreement has been reached between Israel and the Soviet Union are not true." Savir repeated earlier denials that Peres offered territorial concessions on the Golan Heights in exchange for the Soviets allowing the departure of large numbers of Soviet Jews. Asked if World Jewish Congress President Edgar Bronfman had made such an offer during his recent visit to Moscow, Savir said: "I can only speak for Peres, and not for Bronfman. Peres made no such offer."

ALGERIA

Soviet Minister Holds Energy Cooperation Talks

LD192256 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Cooperation in the field of energy between Algeria and the Soviet Union was discussed in Algiers during the visit by the Soviet minister for construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises. There was also an exchange of views with his Algerian counterpart, Belkacem Nabi.

Visiting USSR, CSSR Ministers' Algerian Talks Noted

LD210209 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] On the subject of Algerian-Soviet cooperation, the prospects for their development in the field of energy are topical with the visit by the Soviet minister for construction of petroleum and gas enterprises, who has been received by Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi. The Soviet minister also met Minister of Commerce Abdelaziz Khellef: The two ministers notably took stock of their commercial exchanges.

The intensification of relations in the commercial field with Czechoslovakia is also to be discussed, since Minister of Trade Urban has been in Algiers since this afternoon.

Szuros-Led Hungarian Delegation Arrives, Holds Talks

Arrives 18 Oct

LD191149 Algiers APS in English 1004 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Algiers, 19 oct 85 (APS) — A large delegation from the Hungarian Socialist Labour Party (PSOH) headed by Dr Matyas Szuros, secretary of the PSOH Central Committee in charge of external relations arrived yesterday in Algiers. In a statement to the press Mr Szuros stressed the importance of the existing relations between the FLN party and the PSOH. "We are striving for the strengthening of relations in various fields. President Chadli's visit last year to Hungary gave an impetus to Algerian-Hungarian cooperation in the interest of the two countries", he said.

"This visit is an occasion for us to survey the international situation and exchange viewpoints on issues of common concern", Mr Szuros added. He further said that a draft treaty pertaining of the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries is scheduled to be signed. In conclusion the PSOH secretary extended the greetings of the PSOH secretary general to President Chadli.

Talks Begin 19 Oct

LD201128 Algiers APS in English 1009 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Algiers, 20 Oct 85 (APS) — Talks started here Saturday between the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Party led by Matyas Szuros, and a delegation of the FLN party led by Abderrezak Bouhara, member of the C.C. Permanent Secretariat in charge of external relations. During the talks, the two delegations exchanged information on their respective experiences and analyzed the regional and international situation.

Mauritanian President Pays Working Visit to Algiers

Arrives 19 Oct

LD192133 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of the Mauritanian state, arrived this afternoon in Algiers for a friendly working visit of several days. He was welcomed on his arrival by President Chadli Bendjedid in the presence of members of the government and the diplomatic corps accredited in Algiers.

Begins Talks

LD200216 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Algerian-Mauritanian political talks began last evening [19 October] in Jenane al-Mithak Villa under the chairmanship of President Chedli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, and Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, president of the Military Committee for National Salvation and Mauritanian head of state.

Talks Continue 20 Oct

LD210223 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The Algerian-Mauritanian talks continued this morning with a meeting between President Chadli Bandjedid and Colonel Ould Taya. The talks were then extended to include their respective delegations. They dealt with bilateral relations and regional and international issues.

LIBYA

General People's Congress Delegation Visits PRC

LD201127 Tripoli JANA in English 0923 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, Safar 6, October 20, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A delegation from the General People's Congress arrived in Beijing on Friday [18 October] on a visit to the People's Republic of China upon an invitation extended by the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress.

The delegation was welcomed by the Standing Committee's vice chairman, Geng Biao, and several members of the National People's Congress.

The delegation of the General people's congress was received, on Friday, by the chairman of the Standing Committee of the

National People's Congress, Peng Zhen, who pointed out to the depth of friendly relations between the peoples of Libya and China.

Mr Zhen reasserted that good relations between the two friendly countries were consolidated by the visit of the leader of the revolution to China in 1982. Mr Zhen lauded the role being played by Jamahiriyah in, and its influence on, international politics.

Delegation's Activities Reported

For reportage on the visit to the PRC of a delegation of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, led by Muhammad Mahmud al-Hijazi, secretary for foreign affairs of the People's Committee of the General People's Congress, including their talks with Peng Zhen, chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Geng Biao, vice-chairman on the National People's Congress Standing Committee, see the Middle East & Africa section of the 18 October China *DAILY REPORT*, and subsequent issues.

Council of Delegates Reviews Visits Supporting Sudan

LD201934 Tripoli JANA in English 1812 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 6, October 20, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Council of Delegates at the Standing Committee of the General People's Congress held yesterday a meeting to review the reports submitted by delegations which visited Sudan and several other Arab countries within the context of solidarity with and support for the Sudanese people.

The delegates reasserted the need to intensify efforts to assist Sudan especially at this particular moment.

The Council of Delegates urged, in its meeting, the Arab nation to fulfill its responsibilities towards the Sudanese people and provide it with the necessary assistance and support and resist firmly its enemies whose interest is to keep Sudan under the yoke of colonialism.

Furthermore, the delegates reviewed the political situation on the Arab scene.

Egyptians Demonstrate Against U.S. 'Air Piracy'

LD191055 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0215 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] According to reports received from the Egyptian capital, a tumulteous popular demonstration marched through the streets there following the Friday prayers. The suppressive policy intercepted the demonstrators and arrested 15 of them. The reports add that secret police took up positions at the entrance of Al-Azhar Mosque to check the identities of the worshippers, while hundreds of central police took up positions in nearby streets.

Several Egyptian towns have recently witnessed series of demonstrations denouncing the air piracy by the U.S. warplanes against an Egyptian civilian aircraft.

Reports from the Egyptian captial affirm that the Egyptian regime has concentrated large numbers of soldiers around the Egyptian universities, particularly Cairo University, which is situated near the Zionists' embassy, following the mounting wrath against the United States, the Zionist enemy, the capitulationist Egyptian regime, and the Zionists. [as heard]

The angry masses demanded that the Egyptian regime sever relations with the Zionist enemy and the United States. They set fire to American and Zionist flags, raised banners denouncing the American anti-Arab stances, and called Reagan an animal. In their chants the demonstrators affirmed that the Egyptian soldier who killed seven Zionists in occupied Sinai is not mad, as the Egyptian regime claims, but is a hero. They demanded the abrogation of the traitorous Stable David agreement and the termination of the American presence in Egyptian Arab territory.

An official of the U.S. Embassy in Cairo has warned Americans in Egypt against frequenting public places for fear of reprisals.

JANA Cites French Agency on Iraqi Dependence on U.S.

LD192038 Tripoli JANA in English 1702 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, Safar 5, October 19, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The French news agency yesterday released a long report in which it depicted the American influence in Iraq since the Ba'thist fascist regime in Baghdad restored its diplomatic relation with the United States of America.

The news agency said although a year has not passed yet on the restoration of relations between the two countries, the American Embassy in Baghdad occupies 7 buildings in a main road in the Iraqi capital banning cars and passers-by from using that road.

The report highlighted the increase in the number of diplomats, military and economic attaches at the American Embassy as well as American nightclubs in Baghdad.

The French news agency said in its report that American institutions were surrounded with stringent security measures and described the American Embassy as a well fortified prison equipped with the most sophisticated protection and security materials. Furthermore, the news agency pointed out the existence of an American information office which is well known for its spying activities. It stressed that the Iraqi regime became economically dependent on America and spearhead the list of American rice importers. Moreover, the French news agency quoted some American diplomats as saying that the Iraqi regime's dependence on American imports was meaningful. The agency went on to say that the American companies working in Iraq doubled to 24, some of which are supplying the regime with weapons and warplanes.

MOROCCO

Prime Minister Departs for UN General Assembly

LD191410 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Moroccan Prime Minister Mohamed Lamrani left Morocco this morning for New York to deliver the king's speech before the UN General Assembly on the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations. He was accompanied by Abdelouahid al-Radi, the secretary general of the Arab-African Union; a number of Moroccan Parliament members; Rachid Haddaoui, the counselor at the Prime Minister's Office; and Mohamed Mahjoubi, ambassador at the foreign ministry.

SUDAN

SPLA Leader Addresses Nation; Announces Cease-Fire

EA191700 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Statement to the Sudanese people by John Garang de Maribor, commander in chief of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and chairman of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) Executive Committee; date and place not given — live or recorded]

[Text] Nationalists, patriots, fellow countrymen. Revolutionary and heartfelt greetings to you all wherever you are. I seize this opportunity to congratulate you on the 21st anniversary of the glorious October revolution in the Sudan. The October revolution is a very important landmark in the history of the Sudanese people. It was a revolution by the Sudanese people for the welfare of the Sudanese masses. October is a landmark, because the people for the first time defeated tanks and artillery with their bare fists. Again, last April you vigilantly and courageously rose against one of the most vicious tyrants and vampires of the century and you succeeded in throwing him out of the country for good.

Dear countrymen, the revolution is eternal. It has no end. It continuously and for ever destroys the old and builds the new. The true revolution can never retain the rotten past. It continuously destroys the rotten past. It renovates, it creates something new, something better for the people. I leave it to you, the people, fellow citizens, to judge for yourselves whether the Transitional Military Council [TMC], the custodians of our 6 April revolution are dismantling the rotten May regime or whether they are resuscitating it.

Since the SPLM and SPLA is part and parcel of the Sudanese revolution and since it played a leading role in the overthrow of the cancerous May regime, I would like to assure all of you that SPLM-SPLA is committed to the task of bringing a lasting peace to the Sudan. The SPLM-SPLA is committed to ensuring that the 6 April revolution does not, like October, end in another period of reaction and dictatorship.

In my speech to the Sudanese people on the occasion of the fall of Numayri, I affirmed that the SPLM-SPLA wholeheartedly supports the popular uprising. It is abundantly clear, as shown by the current events in the Sudan, that the weapon of popular uprising and revolutionary armed struggle as waged by the SPLA in the Sudan are complementary and one cannot succeed without the other. To guarantee that the gains of 6 April are not trampled on by another Numayri-type adventurer — and I assure you this is a grave and imminent danger — it is very urgent that ways and means be divised to fuse the popular uprising with the SPLA revolutionary armed struggle.

Fellow countrymen, it is abundantly clear that your struggle inside the cities and towns and our struggle in the bushes and sands of our country will bring a final, real peace, stability, development, and equality to all of us in the Sudan. To achieve this lasting peace for all of us in the Sudan, I wrote a letter to the prime minister, Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah in reply to his letter which he wrote to me in June 1985. In this letter I clearly underlined the conditions under which lasting, real peace could be brought about in the Sudan.

We chose to deliver the letter directly to a Sudan Army garrison as a confidence-building measure, that we mean well. We intended that our envoy and the Al-Nasir army commander, officers, and men should have a feast as a sign and prelude to goodwill.

Unfortunately, the junta in Khartoum did not want the letter to reach you for your perusal. Instead the TMC distorted its contents and fabricated negative propaganda that the SPLA had tried to obstruct the delivery of the letter, that the letter did not contain anything new, that instead the people should declare their solidarity with the junta in demonstrations against the SPLA and so forth. It is all very unfortunate. Instead of deepening the channels of communication, the junta recklessly chose to close them by organizing demonstrations against the SPLA, fanning up religious and racial sentiments and sending a squadron of F-5 jet fighters to bomb our positions.

Why does the Junta not want peace? Fellow countrymen, on the contrary, we believe that our letter to the prime minister, Dr al-Juzuli Daf'allah provides a concrete and an objective basis for national dialogue, peace, and prosperity for all the Sudanese people, not just for some few. We never obstructed the delivery of the letter and we still want the letter discussed by the political forces. We have sent you two copies of the letter through the representative of the National Alliance, Dr Taysir Muhammad Ahmad 'Ali, and Professor Muhammad 'Umar Bashir, both of Khartoum University, and Walid Ibrahim, an editor of *AL-AYYAM* newspaper. Now that we are sure the letter has reached you, I would like to declare the following:

I. I declare a 2-week cease-fire with effect from 3.00 pm today, 19th October 1985, up to 3.00 pm 3d November 1985. This is to enable you, the national alliance and the political parties, to closely study the letter and respond to it.

II. This cease-fire does not include moving targets, whether by land, river, or air, so that the junta does not take undue military advantage. we shall not attack Sudan Army garrisons during this period and all SPLA forces are here forthwith ordered to observe the terms of this cease-fire.

Fellow countrymen, except for the extreme sectarian chauvinists and bigots, whose parasitic interests are naturally threatened by the prospect of a new Sudan — a new Sudan of democracy, equality, and justice for all, irrespective of race, tribe, or religion — we believe that our letter to Dr al-Juzuli Daf'allah is a basis for national dialogue and national consensus. I here ask comrade First Lieutenant Nyal Deng Nyal to read the letter to you in its entirety so that all the people hear its true contents.

[Deng] Here now is the full text of the letter dated 1st September 1985 addressed by the SPLM-SPLA Political-Military High Command to the prime minister of the Republic of Sudan, Dr Al-Juzuli Daf'allah:

Dear Dr al-Juzuli: Greetings in the name of the Sudanese people and in the name of the glorious March-April popular uprising.

This is an official reply to your letter dated 1st June 1985, which I received on 25th June 1985.

The letter had to be discussed in various committees of the movement — a necessary democratic process that culminated in final resolutions by our highest organ — the SPLM-SPLA political military high command. I am communicating these resolutions to you for perusal by all the political forces in the country, including the Sudanese Army, the Council of Ministers, the trade union alliance, political parties of all hues, and student unions. However, before going to these resolutions, I would like to discuss, correct, and underline certain points that have either been distorted, misinterpreted, or simply not taken seriously in Khartoum, matters which I believe are fundamental to a correct and serious appreciation of the resolutions.

I begin by assuring you and your colleagues that contrary to the propaganda by the TMC, the SPLM-SPLA has always taken the interest and initiative in calling for dialogue, not negotiations, among all political forces in the Sudan. I here enclose all our three official statements on the problem of war, dialogue, and peace for your close reading, hoping that you and your colleagues will find them informative and helpful in your deliberations. They are dated 22d March, 9th April, and 26th and 27th May 1985, respectively.

As shown by these documents, we are on record for calling for dialogue and peace even before Numayri's fall.

In the public statement made over radio SPLA on 22d March by the SPLA commander in chief we called for direct talks between the SPLA and the Sudanese Army in the south, while at the national level we called for convening a national congress to be attended by all political forces in the country to discuss formation of a new Sudan. Verbatim, I said: I end by appealing to the Sudanese Army to start talking directly with the SPLA in war zone number one, not through the dictator. The dictator Numayri has nothing new to offer. Forget about him and all those generals and bourgeoisified elite around him who have bled our country for the last 15 years. You form your own committees in your respective garrisons and contact the nearest SPLA unit to convey your views to SPLA general headquarters.

We envisage a national congress to be organized by the SPLM-SPLA, progressive and patriotic elements in the Sudanese Army, and other democratic consistent with its new particularity. [as heard] Page 17, speech delivered on 27th March 1985, on radio SPLA by the commander in chief here enclosed.

Clearly, the stand of the SPLM-SPLA is unambiguous. We called for national dialogue under the forum of a national congress or conference, as the TMC now calls it, 14 days before Numayri's fall. Yet there is a great deal of talk in Khartoum about the SPLA not being interested in peace, being warmongers, refusing olive branches, and all that.

When Numayri did fall on 6th April and his generals took over, we called on them to transfer power to the people immediately. This stand was necessary both on principle and to respect your own charter — the charter of the political alliance — that those who are associated with the May regime should be excluded from any interim government.

Numayri's minister of defense and many others in the present government in Khartoum undeniably had a lot to do with the quasi-defunct May regime. On this basis, we urged you to continue the struggle to effect the immediate transfer of power. The 1 week we gave the generals was actually more than necessary. How long did it take General 'Abbud to transfer power to the people? Those who sweated in the streets of our cities and our bushes in the south are steeled enough by the struggle not to be taken in by the TMC's short-legged stories of how they sided with the people at the decisive moment.

While we were calling on the generals to hand over power to the people, we continued at the same time to call for dialogue with the unions and political parties. I said: I call on General Siwar al-Dhahab to immediately transfer power to the people. I call on the workers, professional, and students unions to continue the strikes and demonstrations until the generals hand over power to the people and we are prepared to talk with you. Page 14 and 15 of the speech delivered on Radio SPLA by the Commander in chief on 9th April 1985, here enclosed. When the TU alliance and political parties capitulated to the TMC, we still continued to call for dialogue among all political forces in the country. On 26th and 27th May 1985, in our third public broadcast, I said: I would like to underline that the SPLA-SPLM is committed to an open-minded dialogue on the fundamental problems of the Sudan, for without solving those problems satisfactorily, there shall be no stability, unity, or development. Such dialogue must be undertaken by all democratic and patriotic forces of the country so that a national democratic consensus is reached on the fundamental issues.

The SPLA-SPLM is willing and ready to enter into such broad discussions that will study the fundamental issues of the Sudan, such as national unity, economic and social development, Sudanese foreign policy, including its Arab and African commitments, and so forth. Page 37 and 38 of the statement delivered by the commander in chief on Radio SPLA on 26th and 27th May 1985, here enclosed.

Contrary to the TMC's claims, it is abundantly clear from all the above that for 2 months, between 22d March and 26th and 27th May 1985, the SPLA-SPLM consistently and persistently called for national dialogue. The indisputable truth is that despite all the talk about talks by the TMC, the first contact between the new regime and the SPLA was through your letter of 1st June 1985 and Brigadier P.S.C. Uthman 'Abdullah's letter dated 27th May 1985, both of which I received in the 3d week of June.

But what was the TMC doing during this period between 6th April and June 1985? It is interesting but sad.

I want to underline the very unfortunate fact that while the SPLA was calling for dialogue and a national congress, the TMC was very preoccupied with totally different plans and programs of how to destroy the SPLA, not talk with it. The TMC adopted a strategy to talk a lot about dialogue and peace, while their real intention was to gain time to plan and prepare for a major military offensive designed to achieve military victory over the SPLA, after which every junta [as heard] assumed they would become heroes and thereby create conditions to entrench themselves in power. Evidence to support this charge is overwhelming.

We actually warned the people of an impending TMC military offensive against the SPLA as early as 3 days after the coup, when we were reliably informed from Khartoum about the true intentions of the TMC.

We said then: The junta's high command made it clear in its fourth public statement that it intends to open the road and river transport. The intentions of the junta are clear. The new rulers want to use force to open up these routes. All indications are that the new junta is preparing to launch an offensive against the SPLA in their mistaken belief that this will divert the Sudanese masses. Page 11 of the statement of 9th April 1985, enclosed.

Mr prime minister, how could the junta open the roads and rivers without contacts with the SPLA, except through the use of force?Otherwise, and this is even worse, the TMC took the SPLA for granted.

The Free Officers Movement warned us of the Mongalla operation as early as mid-April. The TMC code-named this offensive Sabr Ziyadah or Greater Patience, because the strategy called for a great deal of smoke-screen talks about dialogue and peace to prepare public opinion against the SPLA, while the TMC gains time to patiently plan and prepare the offensive.

So, while you in the Council of Ministers, TU alliance, and political parties might have been genuinely calling for peace through dialogue, the TMC was preparing for peace through war. On the other hand, the SPLM-SPLA was preoccupied with preparations to destroy this offensive. This, Mr Prime Minister, is the truth — the TMC did indeed launch the Mongalla offensive on 8th July 1985, when more than 10,000 troops attacked our positions in the Jummayzah area.

Given the material, personnel, and other conditions of the Sudanese Army, it would take about 2 months to mass 10,000 troops in Mongalla. We were prepared and we destroyed the TMC's Mongalla Sabr Ziyadah offensive.

And now, perhaps without your knowledge, but most certainly, without the knowledge of most patriots in the trade union and political alliance, the TMC, after the fiasco at Mongalla, is already preparing another offensive. This time the Sudanese people will be shocked to see the country invaded by foreign troops to guard major installations in Khartoum, while the TMC deploys most of its troops in the south.

Besides the military offensive, the TMC also launched a concerted media and diplomatic offensive against the SPLM-SPLA in attempts to isolate us internally and abroad. The TMC invented the incredible story that Colonel Dr John Garang was at one point on his way to Khartoum and at other times that negotiations with the SPLA were at a delicate stage. All these, of course, were fabricated to justify the Mongalla offensive. When Mr John did not come to Khartoum, which wa a guaranteed outcome since no contacts had been made then with the SPLA whatsoever, when no talks took place, since the TMC did not envisage any and public opinion had been drummed up against the SPLA, the Mongalla offensive could be justified as necessary.

Presumably, the SPLA would be defeated and the junta would be heroes. The TMC code-named their presumed victory as Nuzul Shambat, alluding to air dropping of Shambat paratroopers between Bor and borders of neighboring countries in order to cut off the would-be retreating SPLA. Nuzul Shambat was supposed to end in the capture of Radio SPLA.

On the diplomatic front, as you all know, the TMC went globetrotting, some to Tripoli, others to Addis Ababa, Nairobi, Aden, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, and so on. The TMC, although well trained in foot-drill, start their peace initiatives on the wrong foot by assuming that the key or keys to peace in the Sudan were locked up in these foreign capitals. This is a tragic error and an indiction of the TMC's lack of faith in the Sudanese people. Whereas friendly and neighboring countries can help, such efforts are of little value if there are no objective conditions for peace within the Sudanese body politic. But I point out this globe-trotting to underline the unpreparedness and the qualitiative unsuitability of the TMC to enter serious dialogue then, and most likely now, still.

The other political forces in Khartoum, besides the TMC, have been very slow in transforming their outlook toward the SPLM-SPLA. I underline here, the failure in Khartoum to recognize and accept the SPLM-SPLA for what it is — national force and a national movement. Instead,the political forces in Khartoum continue to view the SPLM-SPLA from the point of view of what they would like it to be, that is, in terms of the old north-south perceptions. It is often forgotten that the Sudan is not just north and south. The Sudan is also west, east and center, no matter what definitions you wish to attach to these labels. If a national congress were held today, there would be patriots from western and eastern Sudan sitting on the side of the SPLM-SPLA.

Would it not be absured for such a conference to have the problem of southern Sudan as its main agenda? No, all patriots must appreciate the reality that we are a new breed of Sudanese who will not accept to be fossilized into subcitizens in the regions. This appreciation is necessary to peace. It boggles the mind why the political forces in Khartoum ascribe to themselves a national role and responsibility to decide on the fate of the nation as a whole — north, south, west, east and center — and deny this to the SPLM-SPLA, relating it to a southern movement that must negotiate with them for what they can give to the south. This attitude of taking others for granted is an ultimate basic cause of instability.

The TMC's claim to legitimacy as the government in Khartoum is their dubious claim that they sided with the people on 6th April 1985, something the SPLM-SPLA did long ago in 1983 when the TMC still sided with Numayri. The political parties and trade unions were represented on the Council of Ministers for no other reason than the leading role they played in the struggle against Numayri.

Despite unanimity of views in Khartoum about SPLA's role in the struggle against Numayri, the SPLM-SPLA was never consulted in the formation of the TMC and its Council of Ministers. Membership of these structures do not concern us as such. They are Khartoum's structures and for now Khartoum has the prerogative and responsibility to their formation, terms of reference, and composition. I only point them out to underline the inconsistencies, the magnitude of the crisis in perception in Khartoum and how others are taken for granted.

Peace in the Sudan would require much more than paying lip service to the necessity for national dialogue and transparently deceptive schemes of how to accommodate the so-called minorities within the economic, political, and sociocultural boundaries of the old Sudan. Nobody is anybody's minority and nobody is anybody's majority. We are all Sudanese — full stop. Above all, peace in the Sudan will require unflinching objectivity and corresponding actions that are consonant with that reality. I hope that the preceding preamble provides necessary background for you, your colleagues, the trade union alliance, the political parties, and the Sudanese people in general to appreciate and discuss the resolutions of the SPLM-SPLA, which I now communicate to you.

Resolutions of the SPLM-SPLA Political-Military High Command on national dialogue and peace in the Sudan:

A. The high command reaffirms and assures the Sudanese people that the SPLM-SPLA fights to bring about real and permanent peace and to maintain the unity and the territorial integrity of the Sudan.

B. The high command recognizes the necessity for and will continue to seek national dialogue among all political forces in the Sudan for the formation of a new Sudan as was affirmed in all our statements over Radio SPLA on 22d March, 9th April, and 26th And 27th May 1985.

C. In the present situation, the SPLM-SPLA will come into dialogue with the other political forces as represented by the alliance, other unions that may be outside that alliance, the political parties, the Sudanese Army, and the government of the day in Khartoum.

D. It is the responsibility of the government of the day in Khartoum, since it has the de facto legislative and executive power there, to ensure the necessary, favorable conditions for national dialogue so that such a government does not become an unnecessary [word indistinct] to the national dialogue and peace.

E. Since the TMC has taken upon itself the responsibility for legislation in Khartoum, it must also take the responsibility to ensure the necessary favorable conditions for national dialogue.

Generally, the government of the day in Khartoum must be seen by all to be genuinely interested in and doing, not just talking peace. Specifically, in the present situation in order for the SPLM-SPLA to come into national dialogue, the TMC as the government of the day in Khartoum must first do the following:

I. Commit itself publicly to an agenda to discuss the problem of the Sudan, not the so-called problem of southern Sudan. This concretely means convening a national congress to discuss:

First, fundamental national issues, such as the system of government of Khartoum, etc, and then the problem of the regional governments, federations, or regional autonomies;

Second, as reflections of the structure of power at the center in Khartoum. [as heard]

II. Lift the state of emergency. It is incongruous and absurd for the TMC to declare a cease-fire as it has done and maintain the state of emergency as the same time.

III. Commit itself publicly to dissolve the TMC and the Council of Ministers, all to be replaced by a new interim government of national unity, representing all the political forces, including the two warring armies, SPLA and the Sudanese Army, and that as shall be agreed upon at the said national congress. The SPLM-SPLA was not a party to the formation of the TMC and the Council of Ministers. The two structures must therefore be dissolved and replaced by new structures agreed to by all involved.

IV. Cancel Numayri's Shari'a laws. It is pointless for the SPLM-SPLA to participate in a conference of national dialogue within the context of Shari'a law. It is an objective indication of lack of seriousness to block things over by talking about exempting the south or any other region from any national laws, and it is meaningless to talk about modifying the Shari'a laws. Nobody will be amused by such phraseological niceties.

And, finally, cancel two personal agreements made by Ja'far Numayri with Egypt — that is, the defense pact and the economic and political integration treaty — and also cancel the other personal agreement made recently by Brigadier P.S.C. 'Uthman 'Abdullah with Libya, also a defense arrangement.

Without any prejudice the goodneighborly relations with these two sister countries, such agreements, which commit the whole Sudanese people and which impinge on statehood or sovereignty, can only be made by the whole Sudanese people in a plebiscite, and never by individuals.

I end, Mr Prime Minister, by wishing you the best of regards and health. Please convey our greetings to all the political forces in the country and assure that the struggle continues. It is our hope that the necessary mutations have matured within the Sudanese body politic to enable most of us to find it necessary and have the will to shed our various parochialims, which are obstacles to peace, and to combine forces to create a new Sudan that truly belongs to all of us, no matter our accidental, region, tribe, race, or religion. We look forward to hearing from all of you.

Yours sincerely, Colonel Dr. John Garang de Mabior, chairman, SPLM-SPLA High Command and commander in chief of the SPLA.

[Garang] That was the text of the letter. The tone is positive, the content is concrete.

The first condition to discuss the problem of the Sudan instead of the so-called problem of southern Sudan should cause no problem to any patriots. In the SPLA we have to date over 1,000 volunteers from the Nubah Mountains and some 600 from the Ingessana, and if anybody continues to entertain hopes of mobilizing some financially hard-up southern politicians to counter the SPLA, this is wishful thinking. Even if southerners, including those in the SPLA, sign an Addis Ababa Agreement II, we shall continue in SPLA too, with patriots from the Nubah, Ingessana, and other backward areas, until sectarian injustice is replaced by justice for all.

Similarly, for the second condition: that of lifting the state of emergency. We are going to enter national dialogue — then against who does the TMC maintain the state of emergency ? It must be cancelled without any hesitation.

The third condition of dissolving the TMC and the cabinet should also be no call for alarm. We invite everybody, including the Sudanese Army and the cabinet of ministers, to the national convention and here we shall form a more representative, more realistic government of national unity and reconciliation. If those in the TMC and cabinet of ministers are representatives of any significant segment of our people they would still be retained in the new government, should their fear and resistance be the loss of their present ministerial positions.

The fourth condition: Shari'a. This is Numayri's law. It is not even Shari'a. Numayri has no credentials to declare Shari'a, and the law should have gone with Numayri. Certainly the SPLA cannot be expected to enter a national dialogue to negotiate the best possible outcome of second class citizenship. Religious, racial, tribal, or any other form of sectarian dictatorship in the Sudan is a recipe for disaster.

The fifth condition: Personal agreements made with the foreign countries. These agreements compromise Sudan's sovereignty and must go, otherwise national dialogue is rendered meaningless, as continued validity of such agreements can invite foreign intervention should the resolutions of the proposed national convention not please the relevant foreign powers.

Fellow countrymen, I close by reminding you and reiterating that there shall always be war and instability unless the new Sudan is created, a new Sudan of democracy, freedom, equality, and justice for all — irrespective of our names, irrespective of our tribes, irrespective of our religions. Those who refuse to admit and work in accordance with this glaring truth are oppressors and are against national unity. The choice is ours. I thank you very much.

Officials Welcome Garang Cease-Fire Announcement

JN201000 Khartoum SUNA in English 0925 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Safar. 5, Oct 20, SUNA — Leader of the Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement "SPLM" has declared a [words indistinct] ceasefire to give opportunity to [words indistinct] parties to prepare for the proposed national conference.

In a speech delivered through the clandestine radio, Colonel Garang said the ceasefire would be effective as from Saturday "yesterday" up to 3 P.M. (local time) November 3 and include "targets moving in air, on sea and on land." [as received]

He also stated the coditions he sees necessary for making the national conference a success.

Those are the lifting of the state of emergency, of the Military Council and the Council of Ministers, abrogation of the Islamic Sharia laws and cancellation of military agreements signed with Egypt and Libya.

Those conditions were mentioned in a message Garang had earlier sent to the prime minister.

Meanwhile Defence Minister Major General 'Abdallah expressed his satisfaction over the ceasefire declared by SPLM leader Colonel John Garang.

The ceasefire is a positive action that can help in creating the suitable climate for the democratic dialogue aiming at achieving national unity and maintaining peace, 'Abdallah added.

'Abdallah reaffirmed the Armed Forces commitment to cease fire it declared before and expressed his regret over the charges drawn by Garang against the Transitional Military Council "TMC" accusing it of trying to impede peace.

The TMC was and is still keen on maintaining peace and paving the way for democratic process, 'Abdallah said.

On the other hand Deputy Information and Culture Minister Amin Makki Medani described ceasefire by Garang as more positive and represents a channel for dialogue.

Garang's message answered the question saying that can dialogue start while war is continuing, Medani said.

A number of political parties from the south began intensive moves to activate dialogue with SPLM.

Party Leaders Briefed on Meeting With Garang

JN181025 Khartoum SUNA in English 0938 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 18, — SUNA — Prof. Muhammad 'Umar Bashir yesterday stated to SUNA that he had met the leaders of the Ummah, the Democratic Unionist and the Communist Parties, separately, and informed them of the outcome of the details of his meeting with John Garang and his aides.

He said the three leaders had appreciated this peaceful initiative and expressed their willingness for dialogue. He said the three leaders had shared a common conviction that there was no alternative to objective and constructive dialogue when dealing with this problem.

Bashir said his meeting with Garang and his aides had lasted for more than three hours and that a video tape of the meeting is available.

Southern Parties Move To Advance Dialogue

JN191500 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Oct (SUNA) — It was announced here today that several parties in the south have begun an urgent move to activate a dialogue with John Garang, leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, which is still carrying arms in southern Sudan. Sources at the southern parties grouping said the grouping has begun efforts to advance the date that Garang had proposed for the dialogue between him and the national alliance. The dialogue was scheduled to begin in December. The sources did not identify the parties making these efforts, which the parties have described as necessary for the nation's march and unity.

Southern Alliance Reaffirms Regional Autonomy Call

JN191503 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1426 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Oct (SUNA) — The national alliance in southern Sudan has reaffirmed its demand for regional autonomy in the south during the transitional period, after which the southerners will determine the government system they want. The alliance said the federal system is the best government system in Sudan.

Speakers at a press conference held by the alliance here this morning pointed out that those who want to retain the three regions in the country's southern part are remnants of the defunct May regime. Republican Decree Number 1 for the year of 1983, under which the south was dvided, implemented the deposed president's will to create an atmosphere of hatred among the southerners and to revive the tribal spirit in the south.

Democratic Unionist Sources Deny Formation of Front

JN201211 Khartoum SUNA in English 1028 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 20, SUNA — Informed sources in Democratic Unionist Party "D.U.P." yesterday denied the formation of a front including the National 'Ummah Party and the Muslim Brothers faction of Sadiq 'Abd al-Majid.

The source confirmed that there is a coordination between the D.U.P. on one side and each of the said parties.

On the other hand the patron of the D.U.P., Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani last Thursday received Prof. Bashir who met John Garang the leader of the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army in Addis Ababa recently.

Unionist Party Delegation To Mediate in Baghdad

JN201515 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 20 Oct (SUNA) — Muhammad 'Uthman al-Sayyid 'Ali Mirghani, instructor of Al-Khatmiyah sect and leader of the Democratic Unionist Party [DUP], left for Baghdad this afternoon heading a delegation of 25 members, including 'Ali al-Mirghani, DUP leaders, and members of Al-Khatmiyah and the Islamic Association. During the 1-week visit, the delegation will exert efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war.

It is noteworthy that a delegation of Al-Khatmiyah and the Islamic Association had made specific recommendations at an Islamic confernece in Baghdad in 1983 — recommendations that were endorsed in the conference's final resolutions — regarding mediation between Iraq and Iran.

Prime Minister Addresses Sudanese, Newsmen in NY

Sudanese Community Meeting

JN181201 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] New York, 18 Oct (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has called for an objective and deep study of the problem of the south in an attempt to radically solve it within the framework of a unified Sudan. He indicated that the first step taken by the transitional government in this regard was its recognition of the Addis Ababa agreement as a framework for ruling the south during the transitional period. He said this during his meeting with the Sudanese community in New York yesterday. He explained what has happened in Sudan, beginning with the popular uprising and touching on the efforts to combat drought and desertification and deal with the various problems inherited from the defunct regime.

Al-Jazuli also talked about the problem of the south, its dimensions, and historical background, indicating the steps taken by the transitional government to solve this problem — the declaration of a unilateral cease-fire and a general amnesty, in addition to the attempts made to find channels of communication with the Sudanese People's Liberation Army and the Sudan Liberation Front.

Al-Jazulu summed up the contents of the message he sent to Colonel John Garang, leader of the popular army, and said he pointed out to Garang that under these circumstances the Sudanese should not hold dialogue from the nozzle of a rifle, but a positive dialogue so that the country's problems can be solved through understanding. He added that the called on Col Garang to cease fire so that the government could send relief aid to those who are starving to death in the south.

The Prime minister indicated that the government is now preparing to hold a national conference to be attended by the political forces in the north and south. He hoped that Col Garang and his men would attend this conference so that a discussion could be held on the best way to solve the issue of the south and so that elections can be held before April 1986, when power will be handed over to a government elected by the constituent assembly.

Francis Deng, a former minister of state in the Foreign ministry of the defunct May regime, and (Bona Malwal), former culture minister in the defunct May regime, were among the members of the Sudanese community.

18 Oct Luncheon Address

JN191037 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] New York, Safar 4, Oct 19, (SUNA) — Sudan is keen towards application of democracy which is based on multi-party system, Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah reaffirmed here yesterday.

Daf'allah who was speaking to the American pressmen in a luncheon given in his honour by the head of Sudan's mission to the UN, briefed the newsmen on the developments in the Sudan since April 6 upheaval that brought down the era of former dictator Ja'far Numayri.

The premier in a clear reference to the Western media mispresentation to the April 6 popular uprising told the newmen that what happened in Sudan was a true pupular uprising not a military coup.

Western media has been used to coin the popular uprising that culminated by April 6 attitude of the Armed Forces to oust former President Numayri as military coup.

Sudan is keen for application of democracy which is based on multi-party system, he said.

Daf'allah also explained to the journalists southern Sudan problem saying that the govenrment insisted on the democratic solution of the problem through peaceful dialogue.

On the effects of drought and desertification in the Sudan, Daf'allah praised efforts of the international community and the U.N. in this regard.

Daf'allah further spoke about the Sudan economic situation and foreign debts inherited from the defunct regime.

Anya Nya 2 Movement Denies Political Affiliations

JN181506 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1038 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Oct (SUNA) — The Anya Nya 2 Movement has denied that it has any relationship or common political goals with the Muslim Brotherhood group or any other political parties or groupings. In a press statement issued here yesterday, the movement explained that its executive organ did not issue the statements issued in its name in this regard recently. It affirmed that the movement rejects these statements, as those who issued them were not authorized by the movement to do so. The movement has no reason to get involved in national political affairs at this critical stage of the country's history.

The press statement refers to the movement's stand on current events in the country, explaining that the movement has been fighting since its establishment in 1975, that it has not signed any agreements with the transitional government or any other government, and that it sees no reason for getting involved in national political affairs until it reaches an agreement with the government.

The statement adds that the movement does not have any relationship or common political objectives with any party or political grouping and that the matter is nothing more than an agreement of opinion with those urging a political solution to the southern issue and calling for the country's unity. The statement says the movement's disagreement with the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army must not be exploited in political outbiddings.

The statement explains that the movement's disagreement with John Garang is ideological in the first place and is a disagreement over methodology, which began with the foreign forces' interference in Sudan's internal affairs. It affirms that the Anya Nya 2 Movement has not and will not agree to making the Isalmic Shari'a a source for permanent legislation in the country. The Anya Nya 2 statement says that the movement is not biased toward the government as Garang claims and that the movement is an independent African Christian movement, which has abandoned fighting out of its conviction of using peaceful methods and not the rifle in solving the conflict.

The statement indicates that Garang has the right to do whatever he likes on condition that he does not use the south and its cause as a starting point for his actions and for killing innocent people, headed by the sons of the south, as pressure to acheive his objectives. The statement affirms that those who issued those statements aimed to distort the movement's reputation. The movement affirms that it adheres to peaceful solutions and national unity. The movement announced that the establishment of a federal system is the only way to win the citizens' confidence, particularly those who are carrying arms. The movement affirmed that it does not betray the southern masses' interests and rights. In fact it works in order to acheive the will of these masses by peaceful solutions.

Massacres by Army in Bor Cause 'Mass Exodus'

EA181736 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Reports reaching Radio SPLA speak of frequent defections among members of the government regular forces and civilians in Bor town.

According to a Radio SPLA correspondent in Bor, Lieutenant Colonal Kamal Taha of Bor army garrison has continued random killings of citizens, besides the perpetration of numerous other atrocities against them. Among his own troops, Lt Col Kamal has begun openly discriminating against southerners and Nubas, some of whom he has already jailed, tortured and killed.

The massacres being carried out against the civilian population by Lt Col Kamal's troops have triggered a mass exodus from Bor town by many soldiers and civilians. Thirty of these are said to have left Bor Town heading for Bahr al-Ghazal.

TUNISIA

UN Event Excludes PLO, SWAPO; Mzali To Boycott
NC191236 Paris AFP in English 1227 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Tunis, Oct 19 (AFP) — Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali of Tunisia is boycotting the 40th anniversary celebrations of the United Nations in New York in protest at the U.N. decision not to invite Yasir 'Arafat, an official Tunisian newspaper said today.

Mr. Mzali's decision, reported in *AL-AMAL*, organ of Tunisia's ruling Neo-Destour Party, was the second such by a North African leader protesting the U.N. decision, which was taken under pressure from the United States.

Today, the Tunis Newspaper said Mr. Mzali's decision was a sign of "Tunisia's natural solidarity with the PLO and SWAPO after the U.N. reversed its invitation to these organizations."

The United Nations General Assembly on Monday withdrew a resolution inviting Mr. 'Arafat and Mr. Nujoma to the ceremonies, which last through October 24.

U.S. officials had said President Ronald Reagan might have cancelled his participation in the U.N. celebrations if Mr. 'Arafat were present.

Reported Collusion in Diversion of Hijackers Denied
LD191207 Tunis TAP in English 1130 GMT 19 oct 85

[Text] Tunis, 19 Oct (TAP) — Replying to a press question on reports published in the Egyptian paper, *AL-AKHBAR*, and cited by AFP, to the effect that Tunisia informed the United States of the time of departure of the Egyptian plane carrying the four Palestinians that diverted the course of the Italian liner *Achille Lauro*, a source close to the Tunisian Foreign Ministry described these reports as merely false and serious charges.

The source pointed out that the Tunisian Government has affirmed on several occasions that the Tunisian Government had nothing to do at all with any of the various phases of the hijacking of the Egyptian plane.

In this regard the Tunisian Foreign Ministry wishes to remind people that the exchanges of official telex messages, copies of which have already been published, provide categorical proof that the Tunisian authorities were at no time privy to the facts [word indistinct].

The same source added that it would have been better for the Egyptian newspaper to approach the official Egyptian authorities to enlighten it on this matter instead of resorting to such fabrications. The Egyptian authorities were the only ones that were aware of the times and departure procedures of the plane that was later diverted from its course.

Mauritanian President Visits, Holds Talks in Tunis

Morocco Stopover, 18 Oct Arrival
AB191230 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Colonel Maaouyia Sid Ahmed Ould Taya, CMSN chairman and head of state, arrived in Tunis late yesterday morning for a working and friendly visit. A warm and enthusiastic reception, commensurate to the fraternal and privileged relations existing between the two countries, was accorded the head of state upon his arrival. He was welcomed by President Habib Bourguiba, Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, and other personalities among whom were notably the secretary general of the Arab League, Chadli Klibi.

According to a Tunisian official source, a first round of private talks was scheduled for yesterday afternoon between the two heads of state at (?Al-Hasad) Palace on the outskirts of Tunis. Later Col Maaouyia Sid Ahmed Ould Taya was to hold a working session with Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali.

En route to Tunis, the head of state made a technical stopover in Rabat where he was welcomed by several members of the Moroccan Cabinet, among whom were Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani; Moulay Ahmed Alaoui, minister of state; and Ahmed (Sabhaoui), secretary of state for foreign affairs.

The head of state left Nouakchott yesterday morning at the head of a high-powered delegation including notably the ministers of foreign affairs and cooperation and planning and territorial development.

Visit Concludes 19 Oct
LD192129 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Mauritanian head of state Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya left Tunis this evening after a 2-day working and friendly visit to Tunisia at the invitation of President Habib Bourguiba.

At the VIP lounge in the airport, Mauritanian head of state Col Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya made the following statement to the press:

First, I would like express my happiness over my visit to the fraternal Tunisian Republic at the gracious invitation of (?brother) President Habib Bourguiba. The talks I held with President Habib Bourguiba and Tunisian officials centered on bilateral issues. The points of view are identical on all the issues we raised with our Tunisian brother officials. I take this opportunity to convey our thanks to President Habib Bourguiba and the fraternal Tunisian people for the hospitality accorded to us throughout our stay in your (?beautiful) country.

Joint Communique Released

LD200247 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] The Tunisian-Mauritanian communique released after the official visit of Mauritanian President Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya affirmed that the visit is part of the fraternal and excellent relations between the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Tunisian republic. It falls within the framework of the treaty of fraternity and accord and for strengthening the historical and deep-rooted ties that bring the two fraternal peoples together. It implements the practice of contacts and consultations aimed at strengthening joint action for confronting various challenges, defending the rights of the nations of the greater Arab maghreb, protecting their honor, and realizing their hopes for development, prosperity, and strength.

In an atmosphere of fraternity and understanding the two leaders held important talks, at the beginning of which they touched on the treacherous armed aggression committed by Israel on 1 October 1985 against Tunisia and the Tunisian state and its territorial integrity, when the blood of Tunisian and Palestinian martyrs became fused.

The two leaders again exposed the nature of the hostile policy of Israel; its practice of terror against states; and its flagrant flouting of the UN Charter and UN principles and the ethical and (moral) values and international customs and laws through its continuous attempts to hamper efforts made to achieve a peaceful, just, and permanent settlement of the Palestinian issue.

The two leaders have recorded with satisfaction the resolution of the Security Council, which strongly condemned the Israeli aggressive action against Tunisian territory, and lauded the stands of support for the Tunisian republic by friendly and fraternal countries and all peace-loving peoples.

His excellency President Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya renewed to his brother his excellency the great fighter, President Habib Bourguiba (?the sincere) and effective stand of solidarity of the fraternal Mauritanian people with the Tunisian people in the difficult circumstances through which they are passing; and their full support for the firm policy of the Tunisian Republic, which is (?built on upholding international legality), supporting the causes of right and justice, and the constant endeavor to establish security and peace.

His excellency President Habib Bourguiba expressed his appreciation of the wise policy pursued by His Excellency President Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya at domestic and foreign levels. The talks then dealt with bilateral relations and the development of conditions in the Arab Maghreb area and also Arab and African issues and the current international situation. The talks affirmed the identity of the viewpoints of the two sides on the issues raised.

His excellency president Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya and Mohamed Mzali, prime minister of the Tunisian republic, held a working session including members from the Mauritanian and Tunisian delegations. During their talks they reviewed all aspects of cooperation between them. In this connection they expressed satisfaction with the positive results recorded by this cooperation, affirming their resolve to continue the efforts to develop and promote it further in manifestation of the solidarity and realization of the integration that is desired by the two fraternal peoples in all political economic, educational, cultural, information, and other fields.

In this framework, the two sides blessed the agreement that was signed in Tunis on 21 July 1985 concerning the formation of the grand mixed Tunisian-Mauritanian committee, which, it was decided, will hold its first session in Nouakchott in January 1986. Out of the desire by both sides to give this fruitful cooperation between them a new impetus, they affirmed the need to pay attention in particular to cooperation in the mining sector in regard to technical training, research, prospecting, exploitation, and (?management) and also pay attention to the maritime fishing, [words indistinct] ship repair, and the commercial sector for the purpose of (?facilitating) the exchanges and lifting the obstacles that prevent this for the sake of serving the interests of the two fraternal countries.

The two sides also affirmed their desire to strengthen cooperation to combat desert encroachment in view of its great effect on economic development generally, and agriculture in particular.

Concerning technical, cultural, and educational cooperation, and cooperation in the area of youth, the two sides blessed the important results that have been realized. They recommended intensification of efforts to expand the horizons of this cooperation in view of its contemporary dimension and political role in realizing more rapprochment and cohesion between the two fraternal peoples.

The two sides discussed the development of conditions in the Arab Maghreb area and reviewed the (?the situation affecting) Tunisian-Libyan relations. Once again they expressed their firm resolve to continue to work for building a greater Arab Maghreb and strengthening everything that brings the countries of the area closer to the desired aim of realizing integration, prosperity, security, and strength.

In this connection, the two sides affirmed that the building of the Arab Maghreb, which is imposed by joint history and the unity of destiny, requires providing a sound climate based on the policy of good-neigbourliness and respect for national sovereignty, and settling differences by peaceful means. This will help establish a fruitful and (?sincere) cooperation between the states of the area and enable the realization of solidarity and integration on the basis of the joint interests (?among them).

In this regard, the two sides affirmed the need to find a peaceful and lasting solution to the Western Sahara issue in accordance with the resolutions of the OAU summit and the United Nations.

The two sides reviewed the current situation in the Arab arena and affirmed in particular their resolve to continue working for the realization of Arab solidarity and unification of ranks by putting an end to the marginal differences and confronting the policy of aggression and expansion practiced by Israel.

The two sides expressed their concern over the continuation of the war between Iraq and Iran. They also reviewed the situation in the Mediterranean and expressed their deep concern over the plurality of the hotbeds of tension in the world and the escalation of the arms race.

The two sides paid special attention to the (?bad) international economic situation and the increase of the problems Third World countries face, including the deterioration in commercial exchanges and their growing indebtedness to the industrialized countries.

His Excellency President Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the MCNS and president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, extended to his brother His Excellency the President Habib Bourguiba, president of the Tunisian republic, and his wife an invitation to officially visit the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. The invitation was accepted with thanks and gratitude. Its date will be fixed later.

Visiting Spanish Minister Holds Talks With Leaders

LD182234 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1900 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] The need for international cooperation on the subject of terrorism was stressed by Spanish Minister of Foreign affairs Francisco Fernandez Ordonez at the end of his meetings with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and his counterpart Beji Caid Es-Sebsi. Ordonez said that topics in their talks included the recent events in the Middle East, events such as the Israeli bombing of the PLO headquarters and the seizure of the Italian ship *Achille Lauro*. The Spanish foreign minister also said that at the meeting they discussed bilateral relations and the consequences for Tunisia of the incorporation of Spain and Portugal into the EEC. The Spanish foreign minister will be in Tunis for 3 days.

Meeting With Es-Sebsi

LD190728 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Beji Caid Es-Sebsi held talks with his Spanish counterpart, Francisco Ordonez, yesterday evening at the Foreign Ministry offices, attended by members of the Tunisian and Spanish delegations. At the beginning of the meeting Beji Caid Es-Sebsi expressed on behalf of the Tunisian Government Tunisia's gratitude to Spain for its support to our country after the unjust Israeli aggression against Tunisia's sovereignty. He also expressed his satisfaction at Spain's stand in international arenas by condemning this aggression.

On the other hand, we have learned that the two sides raised many issues at this session pertaining to bilateral cooperation and matters of mutual concern. They also reviewed the current world situation. The two sides may have had lengthy discussion on the Middle East problem in the light of the recent developments in the Mediterranean region, which have extended the conflict to other Mediterranean countries.

MAURITANIA

President Leaves for Working Visit to Tunisia

AB181158 Paris AFP in French 1001 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Nouakchott, 18 Oct (AFP) — Colonel Maaouyia Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, the Mauritanian head of state, left Nouakchott today for a friendly and working visit to Tunisia, it is learned from an official source.

For this first visit to Tunisia, Col Ould Taya is accompanied by the ministers of planning and foreign affairs.

It is recalled that Tunisia and Mauritania are linked by a treaty of brotherhood and concord.

ETHIOPIA

USSR-Ethiopia Joint Commission Session Begins 18 Oct

Soviet Representative Arrives

EA181345 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Mikhail Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, arrived in Addis Ababa this morning to attend the sixth joint USSR-Ethiopian commission meeting. This joint commission will assess the efforts made by the two parties in the economic, technical, scientific, and trade sectors and set up an action plan for future activities, Comrade Sergeychik said on arrival at Bole International Airport.

Comrade Sergeychik said that multifaceted cooperation between the two friendly countries is being strengthened from time to time, and added that the results achieved to date are fruitful. He said that the meeting during its deliberations will discusshow best this relationship and cooperation could be strengthened and said that protocol agreements will also be signed.

On arrival at Bole International Airport Comrade Sergeychik was welcomed by Comrade Mersie Ejigu, Workers' Party of Ethiopia Central Committee member and a minister in the central planning national committee.

Meeting Opens

EA191932 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] The fifth meeting of the Ethiopian-Soviet joint commission, which will act to strengthen the existing economic, technical, scientific, and trade relations betwen revolutionary Ethiopia and the USSR, opened yesterday afternoon. It is reported that the 7-day meeting, which is being held at the Central Planning National Committee Conference Hall, will examine the protocols and agreements signed by the two countries, ongoing projects, and future trade and development plans.

In their opening addresses the leaders of the two countries' high-ranking delegations said that in particular necessary attention will be paid to ensuring that mining, power station, livestock, and other projects being carried out in revolutionary Ethiopia with aid and cooperation from the USSR will be completed on schedule.

Comrade Mersie Ejigu, Workers' Party of Ethiopia Central Committee member and minister in the Central Planning National Committee, said in his speech that agreements reached and resolutions adopted during the meeting will constitute another success in the relations between the two friendly countries. He expressed gratitude for Soviet aid so far to revolutionary Ethiopia in various development sectors.

Comrade Mikhail Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, for his part, said it is the Soviet Government's earnest wish that the various Soviet-aided projects become operational as soon as possible, adding that unreserved efforts by both sides are essential.

Hungarians Arrive for Joint Commission Meeting

LD202019 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] A high-ranking Hungarian delegation led by Comrade Dr Laszlo Marothy, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Hungarian side of the Hungarian-Ethiopian joint commission, arrived in Addis Ababa this evening. The delegation is here in Addis Ababa to attend the first economic, scientific, technical, and trade cooperation joint commission meeting.

During its stay here, as well as being briefed on the 10-year development plan, the drought situation in our country, and other major issues the delegation, led by Comrade Dr Laszlo Marothy, will also visit various development institutions.

The delegation was met at Bole International Airport by Comrade Adis Tedla, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Central Planning National Committee, and Ethiopian chairman of the Ethiopian-Hungarian joint commission. Present during the occasion were: Comrade Wole Chekol, WPE Central Committee member and foreign trade minister, and Comrade Dr Gyula Bonar, Hungarian ambassador to revolutionary Ethiopia.

KENYA

Ugandan Peace Talks Rescheduled To Resume 28 Oct

EA201720 Nairobi KNA in English 1642 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Nairobi, 20 Oct — President Daniel Arap Moi announced today that the fourth round of the Uganda peace talks, which was planned to start tomorrow in Nairobi, had been rescheduled to begin on Monday, 28 October this year.

General Tito Okello, Uganda's head of state and chairman of the Military Council, has informed President Moi that most of the Uganda delegates to the talks were attending the current Commonwealth Summit in Nassau, Bahamas, and would be back on 27 October ready for the talks the following day.

Moi Addresses Nation on Kenyatta Day 20 Oct

EA201728 Nairobi KNA in English 0955 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Address to the nation by President Daniel Arap Moi from Nyayo National Stadium in Nairobi on the occasion of Kenyatta day 20 October]

[Excerpts] [no dateline as received] My dear countrymen: As we celebrate Kenyatta Day this year, we are also observing the 33d anniversary of the arrest of the founder of our great nation. This great occasion reminds us all of the self-denial and immense sacrifices that were made by our valiant freedom fighters. It is therefore appropriate that we pause and reflect for a while on the real meaning of this important day.

We are justified to be proud of the policies we have pursued to restructure and strengthen the economy. In recent times we have succeeded in reducing inflation from 22 percent in 1981 to 10 percent last year. This is a commendable achievement during a period when the whole world is faced with difficult economic conditions. The combined effect of the austerity measures being taken and the favorable weather conditions we have experienced in 1985 are expected to contribute in reducing this rate of inflation further to 9 percent next year. This indicates clearly that our economy has picked up fast after the effects of the devastating drought, which reduced economic growth of a mere 0.9 percent in 1984.

Farmers all over the country have taken full advantage of the favorable weather conditions to grow sufficient food this year. Largely as a result of this effort, it is now necessary for us to support only a half a million people with famine relief.

It is also true that increased productivity on the part of existing workers enhances the ability of the economy to absorb more labor. We must therefore get down to work in order to increase the productivity of our economy.

At the same time, we cannot talk about increasing the productivity of our economy without considering how this productivity is affected by the rapidly growing population. At the present high rate of population growth, the number of school leavers and hence the number of job seekers has continued to grow faster than the ability of the economy to absorb. It is therefore clear that we must plan our rate of population growth in a manner that we can care for adequately.

As my fellow Kenyans are aware, I have in the recent past discussed this matter at great lengths and I believe that enough has been said and the situation is clear for all of us to understand. What is now left is for everyone to take the necessary measures in ensuring that there is proper management of our population growth.

In this regard, it is encouraging to note that population issues have increasingly become a subject of discussion by leaders. I also note that those charged with the responsibility of intensifying the information services on population matters have initiated some positive action. Training programs are being prepared for the family planning motivators and those who will provide services. In several districts, family planning subcommittees have been created and have started their work. I now urge wananchi [citizens] to heed the advice of these officials so that we may accord population matters the priority they deserve.

While we celebrate this important national day in an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity, we must also think about other parts of the world which continue to experience war and considerable human suffering. Kenyans are aware of the sad civil strife in the neighboring country of Uganda. As neighbors, we here in Kenya have been deeply concerned about the unnecessary loss of life of women, innocent children, and productive men in Uganda. We have tried as a nation to bring the parties together to solve their disagreements at the conference table instead of using guns. We indeed have made considerable progress in the talks, but the fighting still continues.

I once again call upon our sisters and brothers in Uganda to set aside their differences and bring peace to their nation. Our doors are always open, and I wish to reiterate the fact that Kenyans are prepared to assist in any possible manner so that peace can return to Uganda once again.

Elsewhere in our continent, there is much still to be done to make Africa economically strong and active. We must realize that African unity can only be built on the foundations of a strong economic base. Political strength, which must itself be based on the wider concept and ideals of pan-Africanism, will emerge out of our economic prosperity. Some steps have been taken to develop regional cooperation, which will lay the foundation for economic integration in our continent.

One example is the Preferential Trade Area [PTA], which became operational in July last year. Much progress has been made in the use of the clearing house, adoption of a common customs transit document, and the publishing of PTA tariff rates. There are, however, other matters which have slowed down the progress of this cooperation, and it is vital for member countries to put the needs of the region before minor individual country desires. It is only when this spirit guides our thinking that we can hope for more meaningful cooperation in future.

While we talk about regional cooperaiton, we cannot avoid thinking about the oppression that is taking place in the southern part of our continent. The maiming, killing, and outright abuse of the sanctity of human life continues unabated in South Africa. Political unrest has become the order of the day and social life is totally disrupted. Many innocent lives are being wasted away each passing minute. Kenyans wish the South African racist regime to know that with every life that is being taken away by apartheid, an additional nail is being added to the coffin which now carries the inhuman system.

The day that the civilized world has waited for for so long, to bury apartheid with the contempt it deserves, is nearer than it has ever been before. As we celebrate the success of our own struggle for freedom we also prepare to celebrate the success of the valiant efforts of the liberation movement in South Africa. Kenya pledges her full support in the fight for justice and human dignity, and we renew our call to the rest of the world to support all the measures that have been agreed upon by the international community to bring apartheid to an end.

Finally, I wish to conclude my remarks today by reminding Kenyans that we won our own struggle for freedom through unity and self-determination. And when we take pride in having succeeded in the past through unity, we must also bear in mind that it is the same unity which will enable us achieve greater prosperity in the years ahead. We have much to do to achieve the ambitious goals we have set for ourselves. Let us therefore resolve to rededicate ourselves in building our great country through peace, love, and unity. Thank you.

Further Details

EA202248 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili
1020 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Address to the nation by President Daniel Arap Moi at Nyayo National Stadium in Nairobi on the occasion of Kenyatta Day, 20 October — live]

[Excerpts] On South Africa, where people are killed like wild animals, we Kenyans say that we are together with the nationalists who are prepared to die for their freedom. [applause] Even if the racists use whips and so on to beat up the nationalists, the latter no longer care about losing their lives and are determined to fight, whether it means dying or not. They hanged the young man despite appeals for clemency from the entire international community. They did not heed the appeals. They only said that they were following common law [last two words in English]. Common law or no common law, that government will perish.

No one is against demonstrations; perhaps we will decide to engage in them — for school students everywhere to stage demonstrations against all the evils in this world so that we can show that we have no time for such things. On such an issue no one will veto citizens who are against evils as long as a licence has been granted. So that citizens can demonstrate that [rest of sentence in English:] We as free people are free to do what we think is right.

Nowadays, when a person is jailed he goes and says he was jailed politically [last word in english]. Including thieves: They then run to Amnesty International, saying they were jailed politically. You can run to your mother, Amnesty International, but what we know is that my govvernment cannot oppress anyone. But if you do anything which threatens the lives of the majority of Kenyans, I will hunt you down, [applause; next clause in English] Because I am always on the side of the majority.

I would also like to touch on what is happening to the people of Uganda. As I said earlier on, they have been holding talks here in Nairobi. They agreed on many issues; only a few issues remain to be agreed upon. But the sad thing is that they are still killing each other and so on. Such a situation is depressing.

In Nairobi, Kenya is a free country. [as heard] I call on the people of Uganda, because since 1966 — the beginning of all the evils that were started in Uganda — in 1966, many fled to Nairobi. Those who wanted to live in peace came to Nairobi. In 1971, when chaos erupted, they came to Nairobi, while others returned [to Uganda]. When war erupted in 1979, some came to Nairobi, while others returned to Uganda. In 1985, some fled to Kenya, while others returned to Uganda.

So we have a grill of Ugandans here — mixed grill [last 10 words in English] here in nairobi and Kenya in general. But I would like to request that they not transfer their war to Nairobi. [applause] Museveni's group, General Tito's group, and others: [reverts to English] I am not interested in factions. I am not interested in factions. Unity of Uganda — exclusion of any faction in Uganda is no solution of Uganda and so peace talks that will take place in Nairobi on Tuesday should be peace talks for the entire people of Uganda. [reverts to Swahili] It should not be a question of some groups not wanting other groups. [reverts to English] They should not be driven by hate. They should be united for the good of Uganda.

[Moi reverts to Swahili] When I hear that children's examinations have been suspended, I feel sorry, because it is wrong to suspend the lives of the youth who see their future ahead of them. Therefore you, the people of Kenya, if you hear people preaching hatred for this or that group, I do not want that. If I hear of it they will be expelled from this place. We will tell them good-bye from Nairobi: Go to London or New York, or any other place, because Nairobi is a center of peace, and we do not want anybody to disturb us. I will assist in uniting them and I hope that this will be the last round. [applause]

I have tried as much as I can and there are [reverts to English] further consultations. The whole thing should end; when they come here we should end it.

I would like to inform you that the current Tanzanian president, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, will be our guest from the 25th to the 26th, and we will express our happiness by welcoming him. We, the citizens of Kenya, want our neighbors (to live in peace).

Now, finally, we have newspapers owned by our ruling party, KANU. They are known as *KENYA TIMES*, *KENYA LEO*, and *SUNDAY TIMES*. I am disappointed that you citizens buy other newspapers first and rate your own newspapers as number three. Now I ask you: What is the meaning of today's celebrations? If we are patriots, if we love our country, then why don't we love our newspapers? Therefore, our obligation should be to buy our party's newspapers first and then buy the rest afterwards. Do you want the party to go bankrupt; the ruling party, which I lead, to collapse? [applause]

SOMALIA

Army Repulses Ethiopian Attacks on Two Villages

EA20200 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1850 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] A report we received tonight from the Ministry of Defense says the Abyssinian enemy attacked the villages of Balli (Khadar) and Balli Ano in northwestern region of the Somali Democratic Republic at 1130 today.

The enemy force attacking Balli Ano comprised an armed reconnaissance unit and was faced by our forward defense force, which immediately dealt with it, killing five men, including an officer. Our defense forces sustained one injury.

At Balli (Khadar), the attacking enemy was repulsed and left behind 59 men killed The enemy also lost a tank, which was destroyed. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was also captured. The brave Somali defense force lost 6 men, and another 10 were wounded.

DFSS CC Holds Session To Clarify 'Recent Events'

EA182112 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Statement read by (Abdi ali Kar Hiss)]

[Text] Foreign radio stations have since last night been broadcasting fabricated and baseless news items aimed at damaging our struggle. The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] is currently holding a session aimed at clarifying recent events. The outcome of the session will be brought to you by radio. Combatants are called upon to continue with their normal assignments as usual. Combatants, the Somali people and friendly governments are hereby informed that the movement is intact and that the struggle is continuing unabated. Antimovement propaganda is unfounded. Dear listeners, we now come to the end of our important statement.

Opposition Forces Appeal for Aid Against Cholera

EA192052 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Confirmed reports from Bai, Bokol, and Gedo regions say that the killer disease of cholera has spread into almost all the villages and towns. The reports add that villages like (Mora Gabey) and Baidoa towns, where almost everyone has been affected by the killer disease, are the worst affected.

Our reporter in the southern regions of Somalia says the Mogadishu government is hiding the spread of the killer disease from the international community and the WHO.

A spokesman for the Somali opposition forces has sent an urgent appeal to the international community, the Red Cross, the Red Crescent, the WHO, and the world at large to rush medicine and medical personnel to the cholera-affected areas of Somalia. The spokesman further appealed to the international community to make sure that the medicines and medical personnel reach the Bai, Bokol, and Gedo regions, where thousand of nomads and villagers have already perished.

UGANDA

Otunnu on Cease-Fire in 'Peace Discussion'

EA191701 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 18 Oct 85

["Peace discussion" chaired by (Dick Nyai) from the Transitional Military Council Public Relations Office, with Olara Otunnu, minister of foreign affairs; Dr (Akiki Mushaju), associate professor of political science at Makerere University; Semaba Kizito, deputy national treasurer of the Democratic Party; and (Ken Lukamuzi), national publicity secretary of the Conservative Party, on the resumption of Ugandan peace talks; in the Nakasero Studio in Kampala on 18 October — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Otunnu] Mr Chairman: I will just make two points by way of opening remarks. The first point is this: When we returned from Nairobi this last time, rumours swept the place, that there had been a breakdown in the talks. Well, this is not true. The two delegations mutually requested for adjournment because we had reached a stage where both sides needed more time to reflect and to consult on the issues which wer proving to be of particular difficulty.

The very fact that the announcement has now been made that the talks will be resumed next Tuesday — we leave for Nairobi on Monday, the talks will resume on Tuesday — corroborates this point I am making.

I want to assure the country that there was no breakdown in the talks. It was merely an adjournment and we resume next Tuesday.

The second point I should make by way of a general remark is this: I have been confronted many times by people who were asking why the government is spending so much effort to make peace. Why all the trips to Nairobi? Why the time which has been put into this conference?

The answer is this — that there is absolutely no other solution (?than) the political settlement of the problems which Uganda is (?facing). There are certainly no military solutions to the present problems. the problems are political and they have to be resolved by arriving at a political compromise, which means talking until we reach a middle ground. Obviously, the process of making peace is very arduous. It's difficult, it's frustrating and does not yield immediate results. But, believe you me, there is no shortcut to this situation. We simply must persist until there is a negotiated settlement so that this country can have peace — the peace upon which so much else depends.

What we should all be doing in this country, the only business we should be concentrating upon is economic and social development. But what measure of economic and social development can we achieve while there is no peace, and what peace can there be when there is no political compromise which brings on board all the major political (?forces), including those fighting? These are the only two points by way of general remarks which I thought I should make.

[Unidentified speaker] Mr Minister, Sir, I think that the other bit of problem that seems to be looming with us, within people, is to the effect that after so many ventures of talks, that have not culminated to any pronounced success, don't you think it is necessary for the leader of the Uganda Government, General Tito, together with Mr Museveni to try and sit on the same table next Tuesday so that we resolve the deadlock?

I think that the physical absence of these two giants has partially affected in people's mind the success of the talks.

I also think that, Mr Minister, people generally in Uganda hate the phenomenum of war because war is bitter. War is the bitter experience. People die from time to time. We have been dying for a long time now. You remember the Luwero triangle? And not many people in this country would like a war. I also think that in this spirit of good will for this country to secure peace, government all the time should talk positively about peace [passage indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker] We are a small country. We cannot afford to have different sectors of the Ugandan territory in different hands. You know we can't afford to have too many governments. There has to be one government because there is only one people — that is the Uganda people. Where, you know, various regions of the country are in the hands of different military wings then you cannot construe that to be an ideal kind of situation.

[Otunnu] Well, Mr Chairman, I am very pleased that we are all agreed on the need for peace, on the need for peace on the basis of a negotiated settlement. Although I know some people are getting impatient and they ask why so long and why so much effort, I believe that the direction in which all of us have been pressing represents the national concensus in the country. How to achieve peace by bringing together a government which represents a national consensus? I am very pleased that we are agreed on that.

You asked us to address ourselves now to the question of why there is fighting going on while peace talks are in progress. Well, the view of the government on this is very clear. Government feels very strongly on this. Mainly the government proposed in Nairobi at the last session of the peace talks that there should be an immediate and an unconditional ceasefire, that it did not make sense for us to be talking peace in Nairobi while war is raging on in Uganda and more people are dying needlessly. When you have an immediate and unconditional ceasefire no party suffers a disadvantage because you simply stop dead wherever you may find yourself at that particular time while the rest of the issues are being thrashed out at the negotiating table.

Unfortunately this proposal on the part of government was not acceptable to our counterparts in the NRA [National Resistance Army] and so it is that while we were in Nairobi, fighting continued, and since we left Nairobi fighting has continued. And even as we prepare to go to Nairobi Monday some amount of fighting is going on. This is very sad, it is very tragic, it is needless, but it has not been possible to get a positive response that is from the NRA.

[Unidentified speaker] It is indeed a sad thing to see that, when we are talking, we are killing each other at the same time. The (?situation) in the country at the moment desires that we must have a cease-fire not only for the fighting forces but also for the general public because we have heard and we have received various reports from parts where fighting is taking place. There is not only the fighting groups which are involved and [words indistinct] so that the general public suffers more from continued fighting than the fighting forces because the fighting forces probably know the art of war which the general public doesn't. And sometimes we have also heard that some soldiers, especially our own soldiers — because those are the ones who are generally reported upon as we do not get many reports concerning soldiers of NRA — but we get reports concerning our own soldiers to the effect that even before going to war they go and commit atrocities [words indistinct], which is a very sad event caused by lack of cease-fire, because I remember that when this government took over for 2 or 3 weeks many soldiers have been kept in the barracks and many soldiers did not have arms to move around with. But when belligerence started they were let loose understandably, and they were armed. And as a result of that, they have an opportunity of committing atrocities against the general populace. That is why I want to emphasize the point that ceasefire must be observed by any person in Uganda who loves peace and who loves Uganda to be at peace.

[Unidentified speaker] Mr Chairman, I think me — I am concerned about the practicality of the phenomenon of cease-fire. I think we should be sincere, Mr Chairman, on how practicable a cease-fire can be on either side of the talking groups. On the one hand the Uganda Government, being the guardians of peace and the law in this country, should also pioneer this pheonomenon of a cease-fire to give the rest of the fighting groups an example, a good example, that we are ready to put down our guns in readiness to talk peace. My problem here, Mr Chairman, is that how far are we convinced, Mr Minister, that if one side of the talking groups accepts a cease-fire it will equally honored by the other. If the NRA accepted a cease-fire, how far are we certain that the UNLA [Ugandan National Liberation Army] follow suit? I think this is a very important issue. I would like the honorable minister to clarify.

[Otunnu] May I clarify that. But first of all, a cease-fire is not the same thing as disarmament. Cease-fire is not to say that the parties in conflict should lay down their arms: No. It is to say they should stop where they may be and should not take any further offensive move, not engage each other in fighting. That is the essence of a cease-fire. Secondly, a cease-fire obviously has be mutual — otherwise it is meaningless. All the parties in conflict must agree that we agree as of 12 midnight today to stop fighting and it is not difficult to implement because only you need is you stop exactly where you are.

Now, at the peace talks, discussions can go on about all the other myriad of practical problems which involve what to do when a formal agreement has been reached, but the fact that a formal agreement has not been reached yet should not be an obstacle in the way of simply stopping fighting. Indeed, we know, as Mr (Sabnaki) said, that at the beginning there was cease-fire without any formal agreement. There was understanding of a cease-fire and it held for weeks to the benefit of everyone until certain aggressive and offensive moves were made by (?certain parties) and then the fighting flared up again. So this can be achieved and ought not to be a problem and it does not prejudice the talks or the provisions which various parties would end up with at the end of the talks. [passage indistinct]

NRA Denies Obote Link; Views Regime Arms Suppliers

JN201142 Khartoum SUNA in English 0955 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Kampala, Oct. 20, Suna — The spokesman of the National Resistance Army [NRA], Dr. Samson Kissekka, has refuted allegations made by Col. Wilson Toko, the vice chairman of the ruling military council in Uganda, that the NRA was collaborating with Obote's men who are planning to wage war against the interim government of the Republic of Uganda.

Speaking to "SUNA" office during a telephone interview yesterday Kassekka said NRA can't make this mistake because it has all long since 1980 fighting Obote.

About the peace talks the spokesman said NRA was (ever ready) and he was optimistic that this time they will succeed if the government team will be sincere in its deliberations. But NRA is not ready to adjust the conditions it set to the peace talks meeting because they are simple and to the minimal, Kissekka added.

Dr. Kissekka said he was upset by the way the government spent money on buying ammunitions to kill innocent Ugandans. He gave an example a DC-8 plane of Angola Airlines registered in Zaire Leased under Taag Company, Likim Air Service piloted by captain Florrio-Togetee together with Lt. Col. Owing Owiwy on board brought arms from Ostend, Belgium, to Entebbe Airport on 13th October, 1985. Recently a DC plane of Uganda Airlines under the supervision of Col. A. Mondo on board brought 35 tons of arms, bought from Holland and Egypt respectively to Entebbe Airport. But Dr. Kissekka didn't reveal the types of the arms. This action shows that the military junta wishes to remain in power and subsequently there is certain country with them which wishes this kind of atmosphere to continue for its ends.

Army Takes Bridge; Nations Deny Supplying Arms

EA191536 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
19 Oct 85 p 1

[Report by Edward Kitaka entitled: "Uganda Troops Recapture Bridge"]

[Excerpts] Uganda Government troops have recaptured the strategic bridge over River Katonga, 51 miles southwest of Kampala on the road to Masaka, which has been controlled by guerrillas of Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army since September 21, according to a well-placed source within the ruling Military Council.

The re-taking of the bridge is a major step towards the re-opening of this important route, which also serves the landlocked countries of Burundi, Rwanda, and parts of western Zaire. It is also the major supply route for foodstuff to the Uganda capital, Kampala.

My source told me that the government troops had recaptured the bridge early today after heavy bombardment, using mortar bombs and artillery guns, on the NRA positions at the other end.

But as if to make a nonsense of the government Army successes at Katonga, the NRA has again cut the road at Katende, 17 miles from Kampala. When I drove up to Nakirebe Village, one mile before Katende, about 1730 this evening, a few residents I found there advised me not to proceed as all traffic was being turned back by armed men, dressed partly in Army uniform and partly in civilian clothes.

Two motorists who pressed ahead soon drove back at full speed past where I had parked my car. When I caught up with them they told me they had been ordered back by heavily armed men who threatened to blow them up in their vehicles if they delayed around.

Meanwhile, the main Ugandan guerrilla group said yesterday that it had filed protests with Egypt, Belgium, and the Netherlands over arms sales to the military government.

However, officials of all three countries said they knew of no weapon sales by their governments to Uganda. A Belgian diplomat said his government was trying to determine if private Belgian firms were involved.

The National Resistance Movement [NRM], the guerrillas political umbrella, issued a statement in Nairobi saying recent arms shipments to Uganda are part and parcel of a grand plot by certain powerful countries to keep the murderous military junta in power.

The NRM said it had delivered notes to the Belgian, Dutch, and Egyptian ambassadors in Kenya protesting arms shipments and demanding satisfactory and detailed explanation. It is most disturbing that these governments, fully aware of the atrocities the military junta in Kampala is committing against innocent civilians, have decided to supply more arms, the statement said. This is in direct contravention of the letter and spirit of the peace talks that have been going on.

The statement said the guerrilla's army reserves the right to take any appropriate measures to counteract this continued shipment of arms...

Egypt's ambassador to Kenya, Mr Ahmed Haggag, told THE ASSOCIATION PRESS he had received no protest note from the guerrillas and knew of no Egyptian arms shipments to Uganda. He said Egypt hoped for national reconciliation there as soon as possible.

An official at the Belgian Embassy in Nairobi, who requested anonymity, denied that his government had sent arms to Uganda and also said no protest note had been received. He said Belgian officials met recently with guerrilla representatives and offered to investigate whether private Belgian firms were involved in shipping arms to Uganda.

In the Netherlands, a spokesman for the Economics Ministry, which issues export permits for defence-related products, said his government supplies no weapons to Uganda.

The spokesman, Mr Luuk van Zijp, said the guerrilla's allegations probably were based on the itinerary of an arms shipment that arrived by plane in Entebbe last week after stopovers in Amsterdam and in Ostend, Belgium.

The guerrillas said an Angolan airlines plane registed in Zaire had arrived in Entebbe from Ostend last Sunday, loaded with 35 tons of arms.

NRA Denies Fall of Bridge, Commodity Shortages

EA201245 Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English
20 Oct 85 p 1

[Edward Kitaka report: "Bridge not lost — NRA"]

[Excerpt] Kampala, Saturday — Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army [NRA] has refuted claims by the ruling military council in Kampala, which appeared in the foreign press today, that its forces had recaptured the strategic bridge over River Katonga, 51 miles south-west of Kampala, which the guerrillas took on September 21.

Mr Salim Saleh, who described himself as commander of a mobile brigade, called me on telephone from Masaka town, this afternoon to say that the NRA fighters had made the tactical withdrawal from the bridge, let the government forces cross and then counter with devastating effect.

We deceived them, allowed them to advance across the bridge: and then gave them a beating they will never forget, said Saleh, who is reputed to be a half brother of Mr Museveni and supreme commander of its military wing, NRA. He said this took place on Friday [18 October].

Salim Saleh said the government troops have since withdrawn from the Katonga. We don't know where they are now, but we are ready for them if they come again, he said confidently.

The guerrillas captured one anti-aircraft gun calibre 14.5 mm. Salim Saleh said. He said the troops had left behind 40 dead.

On the position in Masaka, Salim Saleh said the NRA was still in effective control. But an unspecified number of government troops were still dug in at the army barracks at Kasijjagirwa, he concided, adding that the garrison was under siege. Even as I speak to you now, shelling is still going on now, he said.

The same, he claimed, went for Mbarara, a town 95 miles further southwest, which the guerrillas claim to have captured several weeks ago.

The guerrilla leader also refuted a report that there was scarcity of essential commodities in areas under NRA control. I can see plenty of sugar, salt and like in these shops at Masaka, he said. He claimed that people in the town were going about their normal business without fear.

Asked when they planned to reopen this important route, Mr Salim Saleh said simply: When we capture Kampala.

He refused to say when they planned to storm the capital.

CAMEROON

PRC Education Mission Arrives in Yaounde 15 Oct

AB171135 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 16 Oct 85

[Text] A Chinese higher education mission arrived yesterday evening in Yaounde. This mission will spend 5 days in our country and is scheduled to meet with officials of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, the Ministry of National Education, and the university.

CHAD

GUNT Presidency Communique Denies Goukouni Ousted

AB192158 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1830 GMT 19 Oct 85

["Communique" from the Presidency of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) issued on 17 October in Faya Abacha — read by announcer]

[Text] It has come to our notice that some media organizations — newspapers, news agencies and radios — both in Africa and outside our continent have just helped, deliberately or not, the propagators of strange information about the political and military situation in the north of Chad — that is, the famous communique drafted in the hall of a hotel and distributed to news agencies by one Mr Issa Idriss. The document speaks, among other things, of a so-called dismissal of Comrade Goukouni Oueddei from the chairmanship of the People's Armed Forces [FAP], and from the presidency of the GUNT.

In this connection, the Presidency of the government is surprised by the extreme irresponsibility with which the authors of the pamphlet have acted. As a matter of fact, is it possible within any democratic organization to dismiss its president so easily, or any other leading or ordinary member without resorting to the machinery of the internal democratic procedures?

The removal of the comrade president of the FAP could only have been decided upon by a congress of this movement duly and legally in conformity with its statutes, but unless there is proof to the contrary, neither that supreme organ nor any other leading organ of the FAP has held a meeting at [words indistinct] to make (?such a) decision.

Similarly, only the signatories to the Lagos Accords, at the unanimous request of their political organizations, could legally have made the political decision to end the mandate of the comrade president as the president of the GUNT, thus dissolving the GUNT.

In view of this, the pompous — to say the least — and ridiculous communique issued by Mahamat Issa Idriss and members of his ethnic group is not just a challenge to the democratic procedures, but it is also a great insult to the political cadres, militants and combatants on behalf of whom they abusively and most undemocratically took the liberty of speaking.

Furthermore, this thoughtless and ridiculous act of usurpation of the political spokesman of the group has been carried out in desperation (?after) the failure of the plot. This plot was staged, funded, and carried out unsuccessfully in spite of the assistance by some (?political) quarters. As a matter of fact, the GUNT Presidency has undisputable proof that the unfortunate apprentice plotters of 4-5 September wanted to forcefully prevent the implementation of the sovereign and democratic decisions made by all the GUNT factions in Cotonou. Unfortunately for them, and fortunately for all the patriots fighting against the bloodthirsty dictators in Ndjamena, the attempt to reverse the situation in the liberated zones has failed, thanks to the vigilance and courage of the patriotic military leaders, fighters, and cadres of the National Liberation Army. The failure of that coup attempt consecrated the victory of the partisans of unity over the champions of factional and clannish divisionists, the potential allies of imperialism and reaction.

In this connection, the GUNT Presidency makes it a point of informing the national and international community that after the authors of the abortive coup were reduced to silence, there is full calm in the north of the country under the revolutionary forces. Some of (?them) have fled abroad where they continues their feverish and sterile agitation.

The comrade president of the GUNT, who is now on a tour of the outposts, is more determined than ever before to ensure the implementation of the salutary decisions of the Cotonou Conference. This will be in the supreme interest of the inalienable and unflinching struggle for national liberation.

Issued in Faya Abacha on 17 October 1985

The Presidency of the Transitional National Union Government

Official Visits Sudanese Border Resettlement Camp

AB201852 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] We wish to inform you that according to a dispatch from Adre, (Mamadou Abd Jire), the prefect of the area, from 13 to 16 october visited the resettlement camp at the border with Sudan, specifically at the [names indistinct] areas. During the visit, discussions were held between Sudanese and Chadian officials concerning the return of our fellow countrymen who left their villages because of the drought and the resultant famine.

GHANA

PNDC Member Returns From Ivory Coast, Senegal

AB180820 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] A member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Alhaji Mahamah Iddrissu, has returned home after leading a two-member government mission to the Ivory Coast and Senegal. In the Ivory Coast, the delegation attended the Eighth Congress of the ruling People's Democratic Party [as heard]. It also delivered a special message from the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, to President Houphouet-Boigny. The message dealt with issues of the OAU and bilateral relations between Ghana and the Ivory Coast.

Speaking to newsmen on arrival, Alhaji Iddrissu said President Houphouet-Boigny assured Ghana of his country's determination to maintain the cordial relations between the two countries. On the recent ill-treatment of Ghanaian nationals in the Ivory Coast, the PNDC member said the Ivorian leader attributed this to reports reaching the country after the football match in Kumasi which were exaggerated. Alhaji Iddrissu disclosed that President Houphouet-Boigny has expresssed his willingness to visit Ghana soon as there is a sign of the good relations between the two countries.

The PNDC member then touched on the success of agriculture in the Ivory Coast. He described the Ivory Coast as a country with a solid agricultural base and attributed that achievement to concerted and sustained efforts as well as hard work of the people. Alhaji Iddrissu said Ghana, like the Ivory Coast, is an agricultural country, and expressed the need for the two countries to cooperate in this field to help raise their agricultural production. He noted that the agricultural base of the Ivory Coast does not only revolve around cocoa and coffee but also on a large scale pineapple and other plantations which are both state and privately owned.

In Senegal, Alhaji Iddrissu also delivered a message to President Abdou Diouf, the current chairman of the OAU. He said during discussions, President Diouf told the delegation that a study by international economic experts has shown that in the whole of Africa only Ghana and Senegal have embarked on a serious redress of their economic situations.

The other member of the delegation was Mr G.O. Lamptey, director of economic relations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The delegation was away for a week.

Canadian Government Grants Aid for Rural Program

AB182315 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] The Canadian Government is to provide a grant of 30 million Canadian dollars for the implementation of the first phase of the Northern Region Rural Integrated Program. The grant will be spread over a 6-year period. The program director for Ghana of the Canadian International Development Agency, Mr Ray Farrington, announced this when he called on the northern regional secretary, Mr Huudu Yahaya, at Tamale. He said the whole program is to last between 15 and 20 years, with room for negotiation. Mr Farrington, who is leading a consultation team to the region, explained that following the successful planning of the program, the Canadian Government has approved its implementation. He said this has further been boosted by the government's bold economic policies which have encouraged his government to continue with its assistance in the implementation of its projects in the country.

GUINEA

Burkinabe Minister Delivers Message to Conte

AB181536 Paris AFP in French 0757 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Conakry, 18 Oct (AFP) — The Guinean head of state, General Lansana Conte, on Thursday received the Burkinabe minister of commerce and people's supplies, Mr Mamadou Toure, who delivered "a message of fraternity" from the Burkina Faso head of state, Captain Thomas Sankara. In an official communique published on Thursday evening in Conakry, the Burkinabe minister and the Guinean president both stated that their governments wish to develop their relations of cooperation.

IVORY COAST

President Receives Burkinabe Commerce Minister

AB191542 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] The Burkinabe minister of commerce and people's supplies, Mamadou Toure, was received in audience late this morning by the head of state. Mamadou Toure brought a message of friendship and solidarity from President Thomas Sankara to President Houphouet-Boigny. The Burkinabe envoy was accompanied by Issaka Nako, adviser to President Sankara. The Burkinabe delegation, which has arrived from Conakry and will go to Accra tomorrow, is now touring the countries in the subregion for contacts with their heads of state.

Burkinabe Minister on Ties

AB201110 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Issues relating to subregional and bilateral cooperation were at the center of the discussions held between the head of state, President Houphouet-Boigny, and the envoy of President Thomas Sankara, Mamadou Toure, the Burkinabe minister of commerce and people's supplies. After the audience, the Burkinabe minister spoke to the press on the purpose of his visit:

[Begin recording] [Toure] I have come to deliver a message of fraternity and solidarity from President Thomas Sankara to His Excellency President Houphouet-Boigny. We discussed subregional and bilateral cooperation between the Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso. I am very satisfied with the discussions I held with President Houphouet-Boigny because he understands well the problems prevailing in the subregion and I believe that we could succeed in finding just solutions to them.

[Unidentified reporter] Could we know, Mr Minister, how commercial relations between your country and the Ivory Coast are progressing?

[Toure] I think that commercial relations between the Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso are doing well. The Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso have always had commercial relations in several fields and I think that we need each other in the commercial sector because we are historically linked, that is linked by our peoples and linked by an artificial border [frontiere artificiel]. In any case, I think that we are bound to develop cooperation between Burkina Faso and the Ivory Coast. [end recording]

Questioned by our reporter Pierre Adepo about the fondness of some of the international press which are always ready to see a problem between Presidents Houphouet-Boigny and Thomas Sankara, Mamadou Toure answered as follows:

[Begin Toure recording] I do not think that there is a problem between President Houphouet-Boigny and President Sankara, because I cannot see how a problem can exist between Presidents Sankara and Houphouet-Boigny since they understand each other, meet with each other frequently, and discuss matters frankly and sincerely. When President Sankara needs advice, he contacts President Houphouet-Boigny who does not hesitate to assist Burkina Faso, if necessary. If it is the press which sees that there is a problem between Sankara and Houphouet-Boigny, we can consider this as rumor and intoxication, and I think that the Burkinabe and Ivorian peoples are vigilant enough to preserve the good relationship between them. [end recording]

The audience took place in the presence of our minister of commerce, Nicolas Kouandi Angba.

LIBERIA

LUP Asks Elections To Be Declared 'Null and Void'

AB192252 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2210 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] The presidential candidate of the Liberian Unification Party [LUP], Mr Gilbert Kpoleh, has called on the Special Elections Commission, Secom, to declare the October 15 general elections null and void because, he said, the elections were characterized with fraud and intimidations. He said even though this was the first time in the history of Liberia that we were experiencing a multiparty system, the manner in which the elections were held made mockery of the system.

Mr Kpoleh was speaking yesterday at a press conference at LUP headquarters. He called on the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY to call on Secom to take strong disciplinary action against those responsible for the irregularities carried out during the elections.

Earlier at the press conference, LUP's vice presidential candidate, (Feller Ndumah); and secretary general K.B.K (Sano); recounted their experiences of harrassment and intimidation at the hands of Lofa County officials and task force members of the NDPL [National Democratic Party of Liberia]. The men said on several occasions they were secretly assaulted, stripped naked and locked up in Kulango by local officials.

The two LUP officials said when they were later released, they hurriedly left Kulango at night for fear that their lives would be endangered. They noted that no other party, besides the NDPL, was allowed representation in Kulango District because local officials there told them that the district was NDPL's zone.

The LUP secretary general explained that at one time a group of men went to his house in Kulango, harrassed his people and demanded a search through the belongings. He said after the group left, he discovered that $8,000 he had in his bag was missing.

Secretary General (Sano) then described the electoral process in Kulango District as election process rather than election.

Secom Sets Up Special Board for Vote-Count

AB201350 Paris AFP in English 1029 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Monrovia, Oct 20 (AFP) — Liberia's Special Elections Commission has set up a 50-man special board to assist in the counting of ballots from last Tuesday's general elections because of alleged "irregularities."

Commission Chairman Emmet Harmon said the board would begin its work on Monday at the Unity Conference Center near here, where members would remain until all ballots are counted and the results submitted to the commission.

He also said the board members would be barred from communicating with anyone outside until the exercise was over.

The board includes former government officials, doctors, and journalists at the state-owned radio and television.

The setting up of the board followed repeated allegations by [words indistinct] Tuesday's presidential and legislative elections [words indistinct] parts of the country, and especially in the military barracks where soldiers cast their votes.

Four political parties, including the National Democratic Party of Liberia of head of state Samuel Doe, a presidential candidate, took part in the elections that should return Liberia to civilian government after more than five years of military rule in the West African state.

The opposition Liberia Action Party of Jackson Doe, the Unity Party of Edward Kesselly and the Liberia Unification Party of William Gabriel Kpoleh have complained that they were denied representation at polling stations in many parts of the country by local authorities.

They also accused the elections commission of not informing them about "additional polling stations," which they described as "illegal and unacceptable."

NIGERIA

Finance Minister Discusses IMF Loan Debate

AB181927 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] The minister of finance, Dr Kalu I. Kalu, says issues relating to the introduction of a resilient policy to revamp the economy should supersede the question of whether or not the IMF loan should be accepted. He told newsmen at Dodan Barracks today that once the necessary policy was introduced, the question of what actions should be adapted to implement the financial implications could then be posed. Dr Kalu said the IMF loan was only a fraction of the almost 8 billion naira required by the country to revitalize the entire economy. Some of the money needed, he said, will have to come from export earnings, domestic savings and other sources. The minister said it was possible to revamp the economy by adjusting the IMF conditionalities, without taking the loan. [sentence as heard] But he said the revitalization process would only be more difficult because the loan was meant to assist in the process.

On his statement which has been interpreted as pro-IMF, Dr Kalu stated that his utterances were not intended to preempt the outcome of the national debate. He said it was important that education based on the facts and correct interpretation of the issues involved should be arrived at. The minister pointed out that every Nigerian had the right to express an opinion that will help the government to evolve a policy on the issue. On the possibility of flexibility by the IMF on the conditionalities as they affect Nigeria, he said there were indications that the fund could look at the Nigerian situation to take into consideration the peculiar structure of the economy.

First Quarter Balance of Trade Surplus Recorded

AB191132 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Nigeria has recorded a surplus balance of trade to the tune of 968.5 million naira during the first quarter of this year. This, however, has a slight decrease compared with the same period last year, which was 969.3 million. The Federal Office of Statistics gave the details in its merchandise trade figures published in Lagos. Total value of merchandise trade for the period was 4,741.5 million naira, an increased of 21.5 percent over the 1984 value.

Petrochemical Plant Contract Signed With Japan

AB201539 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] The Nigerian Government yesterday signed a $16.2 million contract with the Japanese firm Chiyoda for the construction of a plant which is the first phase of the petrochemicals project in Kaduna. The minister of petroleum resources, Prof Tam David-West, who signed for the Federal Government, said at the ceremony that the continued execution of the project in spite of the change of government emphasized the importance attached to the petrochemicals industry. He believed that petrochemicals would become another source of foreign exchange earning for the country in the nearest future.

The managing director of Chiyoda, Tsutomu Fuji, who initialed the agreement for his organization, had earlier given the assurance that the project would be completed on schedule. The plant, which will produce benzene [words indistinct] of the Kaduna refinery, will save the country about 12 million naira in foreign exchange.

British Army Chief Arrives on 5-Day Visit

AB202215 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] The British chief of Army Staff, General (Michael Butler), arrived in Lagos this evening for a 5-day official visit to Nigeria. Tomorrow he will lay a wreath at [words indistinct] in Lagos, and pay (?courtesy) calls on service chiefs. The itinerary of Gen (Butler) includes a tour of the Command and Staff College, Jaji, the Army School of Infantry, Kaduna, and paramilitary establishments. He will hold talks with the chief of Army Staff, Major General Sani Abacha, before leaving Nigeria for Kenya on Friday. Gen (Butler's) visit is at the invitation of his Nigerian counterpart.

Cross River, Benue Governors To Check Clashes

AB202152 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT
20 Oct 85

[Text] The military governors of Cross River and Benue States have taken steps to check the renewed boundary clashes between communities in Vandeika, Benue State, and Obudu, in Cross River State. Consequently, they have set up a peace committee to check the escalation of the crisis.

The committee comprises the sole administrators of the two adjoining local government areas, the two divisional police officers, the heads of the Nigerian Security Organization in the two areas as well as the community leaders of the area. These are part of the measures agreed upon by Governor Dan Archibong, and his Benue State counterpart, Group Captain David Jang, at a meeting they held last Friday in Makurdi. The committee will meet at least once a month and the minutes of the meeting will be forwarded to the governors.

SENEGAL

Diouf, Guinea-Bissau Minister Discuss Sea Border

AB180928 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT
18 Oct 85

[Text] Mr Fidelis Cabral d'Almada, the Guinea-Bissau minister of culture, was received in audience yesterday by President Abdou Diouf. The talks, which were centered on sea border problems, took place in the presence of the minister of foreign affairs. The Guinea-Bissau envoy stated the following at the end of the audience:

[Begin recording] I was the bearer of a message from Mr President Nino to Mr Abdou Diouf. This message specifically concerned reviewing means of finding solutions to the sea border issue between our two countries. As you are aware, we have come to a compromise on arbitration; we have documents signed to this effect. We are busy trying to set up a tribunal which will decide on the sea border between our sister countries. [end recording]

Diouf Receives Message From Malian Leader

AB182312 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Excerpt] President Abdou Diouf today received in audience Djibril Diallo, Malian minister of state for tourism and industry. Mr Diallo is the bearer of a message from His Excellency General Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali.

Cape Verde Prime Minister Makes Stopover

AB191130 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The prime minister of Cape Verde stopped over last night in Dakar on his way to New York. He was welcomed by Mr Ibrahima Wone, the minister of interior, with whom he held talks during his stopover. At the beginning of this stopover which lasted 1 hour, Mr Pereira [as heard] indicated in a statement to the press his country's expectations for this 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

[Begin Pereira recording] I remind you that our participation in these ceremonies to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the United Nations especially marks our deep concern to show our gratitude and pay tribute to this international organization for its contribution which, one can say, was decisive in our struggle for national liberation and for the very positive role which we think the United Nations has played in the development of countries which have recently become independent. In our case, our country is a rather small country with limited resources. [end recording]

SIERRA LEONE

Siaka Stevens Assails RSA at Commonwealth Forum

AB201345 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] In his formal statement to Commonwealth heads of government currently meeting at Nassau, Bahamas, President Siaka Stevens yesterday said that economic sanctions are the only instruments (?that must bear fully) on the South African regime and should now be applied. That message, he added, comes out loud and clear from the Bahamas summit.

President Stevens said events in South Africa over the past few months had clearly demonstrated that regime's determination to perpetuate its repressive policy on a people whose only crime is that they dared exercise their basic human rights. He observed that the hanging of Benjamin Moloise in spite of international protests and pleas was a further confirmation of South Africa's complete disregard of world opinion.

Dr Stevens noted that they had done a lot of talking with little effect, adding that the time has now come for concrete action. He said some nations must refrain from looking at the issue, as South Africa does, in terms of East-West ideological conflict. Apartheid, he went on, is a [word indistinct] issue as much as a political, social, and economic one and they must be sensitive and responsive to it.

President Stevens said he had pondered over the years whether they were utilizing the full capacity of the Commonwealth and if it was doing enough especially for its less priviledged members. He said, even though Commonwealth cooperative programs cover a very wide range of activities, he believed that the senior and more priviledged members of the Commonwealth could and must do more for the weaker members so as to make it a more meaningful association. He said for many of the developing countries which, because of their adverse terms of trade, growing debt burden, high interest rates and reduction in concessionary aid flow, have had cause to resort to particular, multinational financial institutions which [words indistinct] onerous from the unbearable conditionalities, if assistance were to be forthcoming. [sentence as heard]

Speaking on last July's OAU economic declaration which appealed to the wider international community to provide further assistance in surmounting the present catastrophy and lay the foundation of future self-sustaining economic growth, President Stevens said, because of the magnitude of the problems, African governments by their own efforts could not fully address very wide-ranging problems that confront them. This is where, he maintained, the relevance and assistance of the Commonwealth become clearly apparent.

The president told Commonwealth leaders that he would be retiring in a few weeks to give way to a younger man under whose leadership Sierra Leone will continue to participate actively in the deliberations of that August boday. President Stevens said: As I take leave of you, let me say that turbulent as the world political situation now is, precarious as the world economic situation also is, I believe that the influence of the Commonwealth will continue to bear on the wider international community. He said he was convinced of the capacity of that body to influence situations, adding that he had faith in the human capacity of the Commonwealth to overcome the dangers and difficulties that threaten our world and it was left to these Commonwealth leaders to work together in that regard.

At the Bahamas Commonwealth summit, the president's train included Foreign Minister Mr Abdul Karim Koroma; Sierra Leone's high commissioner to the United Kingdom, Mr Victor Sumner; Sierra Leone's ambassador to the United States, Mr Dauda Kamara; (?provincial minister — north), Mr Mohamed Alpha Conteh; the secretary to the foreign minister, Mr Charles Wyse; and a prominent medical practitioner, Dr John (?Hart) Sirleaf.

Formal Talks Held With Chinese Delegation

AB191330 Freetown Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Yesterday the Chinese delegation and representatives of the Governing Council and the Central Committee, led by the national administrative secretary, Mr E.T. Kamara, held formal talks at the APC [All People's Congress] headquarters.

On the international scene, Mr Kamara congratulated China for protecting world peace. He said Sierra Leone supports China on the Kampuchean issue.

He stressed the need for bilateral cooperation between the two countries at party level and called for an all-round state visit between the two parties' youth and women's organizations, trade unions, cooperatives, army and police, and various party cadres. He said Sierra Leone welcomed China in her economic development particularly in the fields of agriculture and transportation, adding that the need for a railway was now obvious to transport our produce to marketable areas in the country.

The national administrative secretary said the APC would want to intensify [as heard] the Sierra Leone-China Friendship Society and the annual October Friendship of Cooperation so that relationship with China will be further strengthened.

The national treasurer of the APC and chairman of the Sierra Leone-China Friendship Society, Mr (D.F. Sears), said he was delighted with the visit and he later informed the Chinese delegation about the extent and progress of the present political changes in Sierra Leone. He also talked on the Sierra Leone-China Friendship Society which was formed some 12 years ago and requested technical training for the young cadres, cultural exchanges at party level, and facilities for the training of youth in local Chinese industries in Sierra Leone.

The leader of the Chinese delegation, Mr Liu Tianfu, described the visit as (?fruitful) and successful. He informed his counterparts about the general domestic situation in China and the national convention of the Communist Party which was held in Beijing, China, last month. He said the political and economic situation in China is stable, harmonious, and united. He said there will be further cooperation and support between the two countries and appealed to his Sierra Leonean counterpart to seriously consider and study economic programs that would be beneficial to both countries. Training of cadres in various trades featured prominently in the talks.

The national administrative secretary, Mr E.T. Kamara, said the Governing Council and the Central Committee of the APC are convinced that this visit and talks will no doubt considerably strengthen the excellency and meaningful relations existing between the Republic of Sierra Leone and the PRC.

USSR Ministry Presents Donation Under Protocol

AB210843 Freetown Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Excerpt] About 145 tons of frozen fish have been handed over to Sierra Leone by the Soviet Union under the protocol signed in September between the USSR Ministry of Fisheries and the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. The consignment brings the total of fish given to Sierra Leone from September to October this year to 1000 tons.

Speaking at the ceremony, the acting representative of the USSR Ministry of Fisheries in Sierra Leone, Mr Aleksandr K. (Ivajakov), said that the USSR Government made the decision to deliver 1000 tons of frozen fish free of charge as a desire to promote further bilateral relationship between the two states and to render assistance to the people of Sierra Leone. He said that the Soviet fishing vessels operating in Sierra Leone's territorial waters are contributing immensely to the availability of fish in the country.

ANGOLA

UNITA Bans OBSERVER Correspondent From Territory

MB181121 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 18 Oct 85

[KUP commentary: "UNITA Denounces Soviet Maneuvers in Angola"]

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 18 Oct (KUP) — The USSR's disinformation campaign immediately after its direct involvement in the offensive against the areas liberated by UNITA; the UN role as mouthpiece of the USSR's policies in southern Africa; the visit of the UN team to Cunene, Cazombo, and Huila Provinces in an attempt to prove South African intervention in Angola; and the role of officials who were not elected by their people and who, for various unstated reasons, serve the USSR, were the princial issues pointed out by UNITA on USSR maneuvers in Angola. This was revealed in a communique issued by the UNITA National Committee in Mavinga on 16 October, which was signed by Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, the UNITA president.

This communique also alerted the West and the UN Security Council to the true character of the Angolan civil war. The communique also stated that the South African-based correspondent of *THE OBSERVER* newspaper of London is now unwelcome on UNITA's territory because of his speculations which can only serve the interests of large British companies to the detriment of peace in Angola.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Condemns Israeli Attack on PLO Headquarters

MB180553 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] President Samora Machel has condemned Israel's air attack on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Tunisia just over a week ago. In messages sent to the PLO chairman, Yasir 'Arafat, and Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, the Mozambican leader described the attack as a violation of the sovereignty of Tunisia.

President Samora Machel likened the Israeli Government to the Pretoria regime. He said that because of its inability to contain the fury of the Palestinian people led by the PLO, the Zionist regime is trying to transfer the war to other regions. He pledged the continued solidarity of the Mozambican people with the Palestinian people.

'Armed Bandits' Attack Town Near Zambian Border

MB172006 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] A large number of armed bandits Friday morning attacked the locality of Zumbo, west of Tete city, near the border with Zambia, according to information reported by AIM. According to the administrator of the locality, (Bonifacio Melangila), the criminals concentrated their fire on the administration and state agricultural depot buildings. The Zumbo population fled to the Zambian locality of Luangwa because of its closeness to the border. The employees in the Mozambican Embassy in Lusaka went to Luangwa to give the needed assistance to the peasants housed temporarily there. Some members of the population have returned to their homes in Mozambican territory. AIM could not obtain more information about the attack and the damage caused by the criminals.

NAMIBIA

Captured SWAPO Document Shown to Newsmen

MB172000 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] A document which has been found in the possession of a SWAPO official shot dead by security forces indicates that SWAPO is concerned about its present position and that it plans drastic action to prevent desertion and to regain the support of the people of South-West Africa.

The document was found on an information secretary of SWAPO, (Josi Tuataleni), who was killed near Anhanca in southern Angola on 20 September.

The document and others were shown to members of the news media in Windhoek. A letter addressed to political commissars says deserters will once again face the firing squad, and steps must be taken to boost the morale of SWAPO members.

The letter came from SWAPO's regional commander at Lubango in Angola. Other documents found on (Tuataleni) said members of a kraal [village] or pupils at a school should all be abducted simultaneously if possible with a view to enlarging SWAPO's ranks.

Contents of Document

MB181005 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0542 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Windhoek, Oct 17, SAPA — SWAPO's military wing has reached a critical stage and was revamping its politico-military role, according to photostats of captured SWAPO documents released by the SWATF in Windhoek today.

The papers were seized in a military incursion into southern Angola last month by security forces in SWA/Namibia, a SWATF spokesman said.

In a letter dated September 4, "Cosmonaut Office of SWAPO's northern front in southern Angola" wrote to field officers that the regional headquarters had "carefully analysed and evaluated the unfavourable politico-military situation since the beginning of this year (1985)."

It noted that much had been done by SWAPO insurgents "within this critical situation" but it had been decided to hold a two-week seminar of lectures. The reason for the seminar was that the regional headquarters were concerned at "your unneccessary sacrifices" and being taken captive "by the enemy."

The situation was ascribed to poor discipline and knowledge of politics, economics and the operational situation. The lectures were intended to enable SWAPO insurgents to carry out party work effectively and to prevent the repetition of mistakes.

In another letter, dated May 17, SWAPO's regional commander of the northern front, Mr Mapaya ya Mapaya, and the regional political commissar, Mr Joe Angala, wrote to detachment commissars that the liberation struggle had reached another critical stage.

Drastic measures were needed to regain the support of the masses, the letter stated.

Among the guidelines laid down were that the masses had to be made to understand "the critical situation of PLAN (Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia) and that "the use of force" was permissible against those who did not want to support SWAPO.

"Meetings should be conducted with individual persons or collectively wherever applicable, but always remain vigilant of the large number of puppets and agents of the regime in your midst," it said.

"Murder should be limited only to suspected enemy agents and supporters.

"Large numbers of children, if possible a whole village or school, must be captured to rebuild our organisation. Only the sick must be left behind.

"A revolutionary has always a goal to achieve. To be cruel in the struggle means to do good for the future.

"We must not expose the atrocities committed by our own people, but side them with the enemy. Therefore atrocities should not be committed in front of the masses.

"The firing squad will be re-implemented for cases of desertion among our own troops. Only detachment commanders are authorised to judge and execute after recommendation by detachment commissars."

The letter ended with the admonition that: "The revolutionary movement which is separated from the people will not in any way win victory, or its victory cannot last long."

SWAPO Sabotage Mission Thwarted, Explosives Seized

MB181337 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1310 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Windhoek Oct 18 SAPA — A sabotage mission by SWAPO insurgents was disrupted and large quantities of explosives were seized when a group of insurgents ran into a security forces patrol at Oshikuku in northern SWA/Namibia this week, the SWA Territory Force (SWATF) said in Windhoek today.

The patrol was guarding a bridge near the village on Wednesday night when the insurgents arrived on bicycles.

They fled in the ensuring skirmish, the SWATF said.

With the bicycles were seized 96 kg of plastic explosives, 25 kg of TNT and various lengths of fuse.

At least one insurgent was wounded but there were no casualties among the patrol.

The statement said there had been 123 incidents of sabotage so far this year "which is a drastic increase compared to the 96 incidents of 1984, 41 in 1983 and 37 in 1981."

8 SWAPO Members Killed

MB181925 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] The security forces have killed eight SWAPO terrorists in the operational area during the past fortnight, and have confiscated large quantities of explosives. The number of terrorists killed since the beginning of the year now stands at 538. Altogether, 734 kg of explosives have been confiscated.

SWATF says in a statement released in Windhoek that a sabotage attempt by SWAPO terrorists was thwarted near Oshikuku in central Ovambo on Wednesday. According to the statement, SWAPO had been trying in recent months to maintain a military presence and to regain lost support among the population.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Blames ANC for Violence; Rejects Dialogue

MB181649 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1645 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria Oct 18 SAPA — The exiled African National Congress and its internal surrogates were "squarely to blame" for the "appalling and distressing state of affairs" in which 761 people had died in unrest incidents in South Africa since September last year, the state president Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight.

In a statement in Pretoria he again strongly reiterated his rejection of any dialogue with the ANC, saying it was "quite clear" from the organisation's recent statements and its talks with opposition politicians and South African businessmen that it remained unyielding on its use of violence and its communist ties.

Also, "the government, which with all means at its disposal has all the security information concerning South Africa available, must ... be trusted by all patriotic South Africans," he said.

In recent weeks, talks with the ANC in Lusaka by a group of leading South African businessmen and Dr van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the whites official opposition in parliament, were sharply criticised by Mr Botha.

Plans for a proposed visit to Lusaka by eight University of Stellenbosch student leaders and a Dutch Reformed Church clergyman next week for discussions with the ANC's youth league were stamped out by the government this week. Mr Botha condemned the talks and their passports were withdrawn by the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

The students have since said they still want to go, despite the government's opposition.

Mr P.W. Botha said in his statement tonight he wanted to make it clear from the outset that the decision on the students passports "was taken with my knowledge and approval, and that of ministers of the cabinet who are members of the state security council."

The government's position on the intended consultations with the ANC's youth league had been set out clearly by him on Monday.

"The warning was sounded that South Africans must take care their actions do not lend credibility and status to self-confessed perpetrators of violence."

He pointed out it was established international practice that authorities might make the issue of passports to their nationals conditional upon certain given circumstances.

"Furthermore, several members of the government have repeatedly stated the government's position as regards consultations with persons and organisations which favour violence," Mr Botha said.

This position had been supported by leaders of various political parties in parliament.

An example Mr Botha quoted was Dr Slabbert in the House of Assembly on April 19 this year, when the opposition leader said he deplored "in the strongest possible terms any organisation, group or individual that promotes or uses violence to bring about any kind of change in South Africa."

Dr Slabbert had said no society or state could tolerate a situation in the cities where "we are reduced to arbitrary mob rule."

He had added that "there are ANC members who are hardline communists, who are committed to violence. I agree there is no point in negotiating with those people."

Mr Botha also referred to the US Senate subcommittee on security and terrorism, which had in 1982 conducted an investigation into the role of the Soviet Union, East Germany and Cuba in fomenting terrorism in southern Africa.

Among other conclusions, the subcommittee had concluded evidence suggested strongly that the original purposes of the ANC had been subverted and that the Soviet Union and its allies had achieved effective control over it.

"The subcommittee found that the activities of the organisation cannot easily be reconciled with the goal of liberation or the promotion of freedom," the president said.

On the recent South Africans talks with the ANC, he said it was quite clear from these, and recent statements by the organisation, "that the ANC remains unyielding as regards its continued use of force, its Marxist leanings and its ties with the South African Communist Party [SACP]."

The SACP in reality controlled and directed the ANC, and its rejection of negotiations, with the exception of negotiations concerning the final transfer of all state authority to the organisation.

As a result of the conduct of the ANC and its front organisations within the republic, the government, to provide for safety and order, particularly in certain black areas, issued emergency measures in a small number of areas earlier this year.

"As a result of actions to ensure such safety and order it has been necessary to detain 5,277 people, of whom 3,995 have been released, since the emergency measures were issued," Mr Botha said.

Since the beginning of September last year, the following number of people had died in unrest related circumstances:

— 504 during actions where security forces had to protect property and peaceful communities;

— 232 black people who were killed by other black people;

— 14 members of the South African police and one member of the SA Defence Force; and

— Ten people as a result of action by members of the development boards, likewise protecting property and peaceful communities.

"This appalling and distressing state of affairs must be blamed squarely on the ANC and its internal surrogates," Mr Botha said.

"The government, which with all means at its disposal has all the security information concerning South Africa available, must therefore be trusted by all patriotic South Africans.

"As state president, I have undertaken on oath before all South African to uphold the constitution and to promote orderly government.

"I am firmly committed not to shirk my responsibilities in this regard," he said.

Botha Rejects PFP Appeal To Intervene in Cape

MB200523 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1744 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 19 SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has dismissed with a curt telegram an urgent appeal by the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] that he come to Cape Town himself to try to stop the increasing violence in the Cape peninsula by talking personally to community leaders.

Dismissing the appeal in his message to the national chairman of the PFP, Mr Colin Eglin, Mr Botha suggested that "irresponsible speeches and visits to terrorist organisations" by PFP members might be contributing to unrest.

This outcome of an exchange of telex messages between the PFP and Mr Botha was described by Mr Eglin today as "utterly depressing." Mr Eglin said the superficiality of Mr Botha's response showed that the government did not have any understanding of the fundamental causes of the "massive estrangement taking place between the people and the authorities." In his comment Mr Eglin made yet another appeal to Mr Botha to come to Cape Town and "talk with the people before it is too late." the full texts of the exchanges with Mr Botha were released by Mr Eglin to a Cape Town newspaper today.

In a telex message to Mr Botha on Thursday, Mr Eglin, in his capacity as national chairman of the PFP, said: "My colleagues and I share the deep concern of the citizens of the Cape Peninsula at the deteriorating situation that is developing here and the implications which this has for the future of the country as a whole.

"We are appalled at the increased violence and counter-violence and with the loss of life, the disruption of the community, the hurt to individuals, the damage to property, the polarisation of society and the alienation between the people and the authorities which is taking place on a massive scale." The message said it was clear that whatever action the government had taken so far had been unsuccessful and that in the past two months the situation in the Cape Peninsula had worsened, not improved.

"The point has been reached where large sections of the community who have normally been sympathetic to the police now see the police as part of the problem."

The message continued: "I must put it to you that the situation in the Cape Peninsula requires dramatic intervention of a political nature.

"I urge you to intervene personally by coming to Cape Town yourself or by sending senior cabinet ministers such as Mr Chris Heunis and Dr Gerrit Viljoen who, with their departments, are responsible for dealing with the political process." Mr Eglin suggested that they could endeavour to establish "a direct and meaningful communication" with acknowledged leaders of communities caught up in the present turmoil.

A brief reply from Mr Botha on the same day said: "You and your colleagues must ask yourselves whether and to what extent your irresponsible speeches and visits to terrorist organisations are contributing to inspire certain unlawful elements to act against peaceful communities."

In a further message to Mr Botha yesterday, Mr Eglin said: "In view of the urgency of the situation I would ask you to consider and respond to my specific request for a new initiative by the government in order to resolve the deteriorating situation in the Cape Peninsula."

Replying, Mr Botha referred Mr Eglin to his (Mr Botha's) address on September 30 to the Cape National Party congress in Port Elizabeth. Mr Botha's message to Mr Eglin continued: "I am constrained to underscore the necessity for every South African to carry out his duty to act within the law of this country. The maintenance of law and adherence thereto by the citizenry are of necessity preconditions for any further constitutional reform.

"Constitutional reform has already led to Coloured representation in parliament and in my cabinet. Despite this, the unrest in the Cape Peninsula continues."

Mr Botha said it was with reference to this fact that he had suggested in reply to Mr Eglin's first message that Mr Eglin and his colleagues should ask themselves certain things. Here Mr Botha repeated the text of that reply.

Commenting today, Mr Eglin said Mr Botha's standard reaction was "to blame everyone else." "He fails even to start to understand the extent of the damage which the actions of his government and its agents are doing to the fabric of society in this part of the country."

Pik Botha Says Sound Basis for Reform Created

MB201142 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says the government has created a sound basis of reform to resolve the country's problems and there are enough competent leaders to steer South Africa through the present turbulent times. Mr Botha was addressing aerobatics pilots from 14 countries who took part in the aerobatics championships in Durban and the air show in Pretoria.

He said South Africa could not offord to be guided by the instrument readings of the United Nations or the demands of other governments. He referred to the removal of racial discrimination and the governments willingness to share power. He said the distorted vision of South Africa seen by people overseas is not the same as that observed by foreigners when visiting this country.

Pik Botha Says Violence Must Be Renounced

MB190609 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 19 Oct

[Text] At Mafikeng the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has said that the government's standpoint that violence has to be renounced before negotiations on South Africa's future can take place does not apply only to the ANC but to all those involved in such negotiations.

Speaking at a public meeting, Mr Botha said that the ANC and other such organizations had only one goal: that of taking over power in South Africa. He noted that the Soviet Union was more actively involved in southern Africa now than ever before.

Reaction to Moloise Execution Reported

Justice Department on Moloise

MB191050 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1037 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria Oct 19 SAPA — The execution yesterday of Benjamin Moloise, was in no way connected with South African security legislation, the Department of Justice said in Pretoria. Moloise had been convicted of the common law crime of murder for which the supreme penalty was imposed if no extenuating circumstances were found, a spokesman said in a statement in response to the international outcry at the execution. Moloise was hanged in Pretoria Central Prison early yesterday morning for the murder of a policeman in 1982.

"The charge, is no way connected with South African security legislation is purely based on the normal legal principles of all civilised countries which protect the lives of its citizens," he said. The department wanted to clarify, "the ignorant and manifestly false perceptions" which are being spread regarding the conviction and sentence of Moloise.

The *SOWETAN* newspaper had commented on October 17 that Moloise "is not going to die for a criminal act" and a pamphlet ostensibly issued by the Azanian Students Organisation claimed the man was no ordinary criminal and that he had been forced by police to make a false confession. The spokesman said the facts of the case obtainable for the court records. The murdered policeman, 54-year-old Phillipus Selepe, had visited relatives in Mamelodi township on the evening of November 7 1982, returning home at about 8 pm.

As he entered his gate he was "cold-bloodedly" shot from behind with an AK47 rifle. More than 20 empty cartridges were later found at the scene.

Mr Selepe had died instantly and his assailant had fled in a waiting car. Moloise had later told his common-law wife he had "shot the dog Selepe."

After his arrest, he had made a voluntary confession before a magistrate in which he admitted he had killed Selepe with an AK47 rifle and also described in detail how he had committed the crime. He had also later pointed out the scene of the crime to police and in particular where he had hidden while waiting for Selepe. These and other places Molosie pointed out had been corroborated by independent witnesses. Moloise had however denied during the trial that he killed Selepe.

Leave to appeal against the conviction for murder was without extenuating circumstances had been refused by the trial court on September 14 1983 and by the chief justice, on November 7 that year.

On August 1 this year, it was officially decided not to extend mercy to Moloise and his execution date was set down for August 21. On August 20 the Transvaal Supreme Court had been approached for a stay of execution.

"During these proceedings an affidavit signed by Moloise was submitted by his legal representative to court. In this affidavit, Moloise admitted that he did in fact kill Selepe" the spokesman said.

ANC Statement

EA191449 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT Oct 85

[Statement of the ANC National Executive Committee — ready by announcer]

[Text] Early this morning the South African fascists went ahead with the judicial murder of the courageous patriot, Benjamin Moloise, despite worldwide appeals for clemency from the overwhelming majority of mankind, including Pretoria's traditional Western allies.

This brutal response confirmed once again that South African racist regime is nothing less than a regime of terror, which speaks only with a gun, the shambok and hangman's rope. The cold-blooded premeditated murder of this young patriot in Pretoria's death cells adds another crime against humanity to the daily killing of our men, women and children in the black ghettos. Benjamin Moloise dedicated his life to political objectives, which the whole world accepts as basic to human dignity, as basic to liberty and to freedom. For these so-called crimes he has been taken to the gallows.

To our hero, whose young life was this morning destroyed by his white racist hangman, we raise our clenched fist in salute saying: (Hambaghathe Kahula mukhang). Your martyrdom will not be in vain. It will inspire us all, your people, to even greater sacrifices and efforts to free our country from its racist killers.

To the nations of the world, whose appeals to save Benjamin Moloise from the gallows fell on deaf ears, we say: It has become more imperative than ever to impose lawful and effective sanctions against the apartheid regime.

To our people we say that the brutal murder of our son, Benjamin Moloise, must become the signal for ever greater blows against the enemy in every corner of our land. Those who led him to his death must feel the blows of our anger from now on and be deafened by the battle cry of (Maitshome ginaho). We shall not forget. (?Victory) [word indistinct]. Moloise's murder must not go unpunished. The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

World Organizations React

MB181756 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Excerpts] In a television interview in Britain, the South African ambassador, Dr Denis Worrall, has defended the execution in Pretoria this morning of a self-confessed member of the ANC, Benjamin Moloise.

Meanwhile, various heads of state and world organizations have expressed dissatisfaction at the execution. Among the countries which have protested are the United States, Britain, France, and

Australia.

At the Commonwealth Conference at Nassau in the Bahamas, delegates expressed their disappointment that the South African Government was not prepared to grant Moloise clemency.

Further on UK Reaction

MB181426 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1421 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Mr Anderson said he would table a House of Commons motion condemning the execution but recognising that the British Government had made strong representations to Pretoria on behalf of Moloise.

Dr Worrall, interviewed on Independent Television's Morning Bulletins, detailed the case against Moloise and said: "He was guilty, and justice had to take its course."

He said the things that least served justice were passion and emotion, and he recalled that the assassin of the prime minister, Mr Hendrick Verwoerd, had not been executed — despite demands for retribution — and had been sent to a mental hospital.

"Emotion did not serve justice then, and it does not now," he told interviewer Ann Diamond after asking her not to interrupt him.

Dr Worrall stressed the independence and reputation of the South African judiciary, saying there had been "no indications whatsoever" of a miscarriage of justice.

"The racial issue doesn't come into this. This is a case of one black man having killed another black man in a very premeditated fashion," he said.

Interviewed on the same programme was Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of Britain's Trades Union Congress and a strong campaigner for economic sanctions against South Africa.

He condemned the execution and warned of an "explosion" in South Africa, and Miss Diamond told Dr Worrall: "Mr Willis has walked out of the studio because he will not sit on the same sofa with you."

The execution has been a major story on television and radio bulletins in London today, and the London *EVENING STANDARD* newspaper told its readers: "Pretoria regime hangs black poet."

Mr Moloise's distraught mother has been shown declaring her pride for her dead son, and complaining that she was not told precisely when he died. Anti-apartheid campaigners maintained an all-night vigil outside the South African Embassy, declaring they hoped for a last-minute reprieve.

Violence Follows Services After Moloise Execution

Winnie Mandela Addresses Service

MB181825 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1815 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 18, SAPA — Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, defied her banning order to address a packed memorial service for Benjamin Moloise in central Johannesburg today, in her first public appearance in about ten years.

Mrs Mandela was a suprise speaker at the lunchtime service attended by about 500, which was organised by the Federation of Transvaal Women at Khotso House, which accomodates the South African Council of Churches, [SACC] and the United Democratic Front and a number of its affiliates. Mrs Mandela was banned and banished to the small Free State town of Brandfort after the 1976 riots.

Among the speakers at the emotionally-charged service was the general-secretary of SACC, Dr Beyers Naude, who delevered a message from the women of the ANC in exile in Zambia, expressing their support for Mrs Pauline Moloise, mother of Benjamin Moloise.

The message read: "Tell Mrs Moloise, that we as mothers are proud of her because she sacrificed her son as a hero in the long row of those who suffered and died for the liberation of our land."

The meeting was punctuated by elated dancing and singing, the songs mainly in praise of Oliver Tambo, the leader of ANC in exile while others praised Moloise as a member of Mkhonto we sizwe, the military wing of ANC. Mrs Priscilla Jana, Moloise's attorney told the gathering that despite pleas for retrial, Moloise was refused "even this legal right." She said it was no time to mourn but to "let the deaths of ANC guerrilas bring us closer to liberation."

Policemen Stabbed

MB181422 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1419 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 18 SAPA — Two policemen were stabbed in central Johannesburg this afternoon after a memorial service for Benjamin Moloise, executed in Pretoria today. SA police public relations officer for Johannesburg, Col. Fred Bull told SAPA the one policeman was taken to hospital in a serious condition after being stabbed in his back. Another policeman has a slight stab-wound in his left arm. His condition is not serious. Their names have not been released.

He confirmed that a mob had broken shop-windows in De Villiers Street after the memorial service in Khotso House, but could not say if shops had been looted. At least six people have been arrested.

Whites Reportedly Provoke Mourners

MB181545 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] The execution of Benjamine Moloise has sparked violence in central Johannesburg. Zahed Cachalia has been speaking with eye-witnesses at the scene of the clash between police and a 3,000-strong crowd.

There was pandemonium around Khotso House after the Benjamin Moloise memorial service. According to eyewitnesses, whites living across the road from the building hurled potplants and other objects at those attending the meeting. This action made worse an already potentially explosive situation, and mourners as well as passers-by attacked shops and in many cases broke windows and looted its contents. A bottle store was attacked and the contents of its cash register stolen. Eyewitnesses also told me that a number of whites passer-by and police officers who were caught in the middle were beaten up, and I saw the body of a shopkeeper lying prone on the ground without a movement. A police officer is said to have been stabbed, but this could not be confirmed. Police are reported to have made a number of arrests and there is still a large police presence in the area.

Whites Attacked in Rioting

MB181442 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1439 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg: Oct 18 SAPA — The "battle of Khotso House" was still raging at 4.30 pm today as police with dogs and South African Defence Force troops sealed off an area of several blocks around the main Johannesburg station, blocking the weekly rush home by workers.

A number of shop windows were smashed. And goods taken from them, while some shop shutters were up long before closing time.

By 4.10 pm armed SADF reinforcements had cordoned off an area round the Alexandria bus rank and the main entrance to Johannesburg station, and were ushering homeward-bound blacks through in a steady stream.

Groups of black students gathered in pockets at street corners and police urged them to disperse.

The unrest began after a crowd of 500 who had attended a Khotso House memorial service for Benjamin Moloise spilled out into the streets, marching and chanting.

Bystanders flocked in their hundreds to join them and police with dogs moved in to disperse the crowds.

Two policemen were stabbed as the police arrested a number of marchers and took them away, and scuffles broke out over an area of several blocks.

Two elderly white women were seen being attacked by black youths, but escaped unharmed. An elderly white man, however, was severely beaten before being rescued.

Police desperately tried to cope as a number of shop windows were smashed and goods looted, and small pockets of angry black youths marched around, accosting passers-by and stopping cars getting past.

Bewildered homeward-bound workers, terrified by the mobs, cowered in shop doorways and either retreated to a quieter area of town, or sprinted past the emotional crowds.

Eventually the riot police and troops were called in, and the area cordoned off with thousands of people inside the blocked-off streets.

At least three stores were looted and a number of white passers-by attacked by groups of youths who beat and robbed them. Whites became the target of youths who grouped on street corners and randomly attacked passing whites.

"You've got to be careful here if you've got a white skin," a bystander told SAPA's reporter.

A terrified white couple was taunted as they passed through a growd in Wanderers Street, while a white woman was knocked to the ground and the contents of her bag spilled on the pavement. A crowd of youths mobbed her and seized her possessions.

An eyewitness reported seeing a white man who was being chased by a mob, draw a gun on the crowd. When they dispersed, he ran to safety of a nearby police vehicle. The window of a bottle store opposite the main entrance to the sation was shattered by the crowd. People then ran away from the spot, laughing and shouting but did not immediately start looting. A window of a jewellery shop in Plein Street was smashed and all items on display were looted.

A *CITIZEN* reporter, Janine Steyn, had her watch snatched and another *CITIZEN* reporter, Neville Petersen, was knocked out by rampaging youths.

An eyewitness reported: "As part of the crowd smashed a jewellery shop window, I heard a shot and saw a man carrying two bags fall in the street, blood streaming down his leg. He was picked up by police and taken away in a police car."

Police using quirts tried to disperse the crowds but they melted away only to gather again. Chanting would start on a corner, and a group of youths would group and rush in a mob across the street, whistling and chanting. Thousands lined the streets, many rushing in panic for shelter in shops as youths surged towards them.

Commuters streaming towards the station swelled the thousands of curious bystanders. Thousands of black commuters going home tonight were caught up in the riot situation in De Villiers Street and were told by railway police "to go home," while a teargas cannister was fired into the air. Railway police, armed with submachine guns, truncheons and teargas launchers patrolled the station area, while masses of black commuters took refuge on the station platforms.

The South African police formed a phalanx between shop windows and commuters in the approach to the station, shortly after a bottlestore window was smashed and several shops looted.

At first policemen seemed to keep a low profile, but as the excited crowd moved slowly toward the station traffic police patrolled the street corners and armed railway policemen and women mingled between the people, telling them to "move on" and to "hamba" ["go"]. Most shops in the area closed early.

At about 5.30 pm the crowds in De Villiers Street had dispersed and jammed into the staion area, with the occasional scream of "get in there."

Some of the blacks going home seemed unaware of the day's riotous activities outside Khotso House, De Villiers Street. A tramp amused the masses when he promptly lit a fire in the middle of the "action" and went to sleep.

Further on Student's Plan To Meet With ANC Youth

President, Students Not To Talk

MB180551 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, no longer plans to talk to eight students of the University of Stellenbosch about their planned discussions with the youth wing of the ANC. A member of the group, Mr Hennie Bester, confirmed at Stellenbosch last night that the students had been informed about Mr Botha's decision.

Meanwhile, the eight students have called on the government to reconsider their applications for passports. Mr Bester told a student meeting at Stellenbosch that it was in the interests of South Africa that they should hold the talks.

At a meeting of the university student parliament last night the resolution in support of the proposed talks was accepted. The chairman of the Students' Council and one of the eight students who want to take part in the talks, Mr Philip Verster, said in support of the resolution that the controversy surrounding the credibility of the ANC was not valid. A total of 38 members of the student parliament voted in favor of the resolution and 16 against it.

Justice Minister

MB180600 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] The minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, says he would be shirking his duty if he did not refer to the legal aspects of the proposed talks between students and the youth wing of the ANC.

Speaking at a meeting at Deneysville, Mr Coetsee said the question could be asked whether a South African citizen was guilty of treason if he had talks with a banned organization which had as its aim the violent overthrow of the government. He said that in literature of the ANC the reference was often made to the state of war against the South African Government. Mr Coetsee said he was making no accusation nor was he threatening anyone and no prosecutions were envisaged. The advocate general would have to take a decision on the matter.

Women's Group Criticizes

MB190642 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1800 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Maritzburg, Oct 18, SAPA — The National Council of Women [NCW] has hit out at the government's "shocking" refusal to allow a group of concerned young Afrikaners to engage in dialogue with the African National Congress youth. Chairman of the organisation, Mrs Else Schreiner, said the NCW had sent a telegram to the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, condemning the removal of the Stellenbosch students' passports as deplorable and unwarranted.

Mrs Schreiner said that the spiral of violence in the country and the deaths of young men on the borders and in the townships was the result of the governments "intransigent discriminatory practices. Only discussion and dialogue can halt the spiral of violence in South Africa."

The NCW was requested the immediate return of the Stellenbosch students' passports, saying that "their attempts to initiate dialogue shows deep concern for and loyalty to South Africa. Such a dialogue can only hold out hope for for a rational future of discussion not violence," the telegram said.

Wits University Supports Students

MB180930 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0912 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 18, SAPA — The Academic Staff Association [ASA] at Wits University has called on the government to return the passports of the eight Stellenbosch students and allow them to go ahead with their planned meeting in Lusaka with the African National Congress Youth League next week. In a statement issued today the ASA said it deplored the government's decision to withdraw the Matie students' passports.

"At this crucial time in South Africa's history it is essential that dialogue takes place between all those concerned with and all those likely to shape this country's future," the ASA said. Business leaders and the official opposition had recently conducted talks with the ANC and the students should be praised for attempting to "extend the scope of that initiative".

Botha Removal Sought

MB190812 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Students at Stellenbosch University are calling for the removal of the state president as chancellor following the withdrawal of the passports of students planning talks with the ANC Youth League. At a heated meeting on campus yesterday attended by 500 students and lecturers, student leaders called for Mr Botha's removal as being a politician whose party politics are being enforced on the campus. A petition is said to be circulating on campus seeking support for the call.

Tutu Comments

MB172031 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2022 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 17, SAPA — Bishop Desmond Tutu said in Cape Town tonight he was pleased the government had withdrawn the passports of Stellenbosch students who intended to visit the ANC in Zambia.

The Nobel Peace Prize-winning Anglican bishop of Johannesburg told a packed Woodstock town hall more than 1,500 people, "At least some white people — will now know what many blacks have suffered and will know that freedom is indivisible." The students had been told not to speak to the ANC, he said.

"These students, bless their hearts — its wonderful — said we will go. Now the government says we will take away your passports. I am glad this happened," Bishop Tutu said.

Tutu Speaks at Race Relations Institute

MB180504 Johannesburg SPA in English 2051 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 17, SAPA — The Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said in Cape Town tonight he cared about black liberation only because he cared about white liberation. Speaking at a mixed race meeting organized by the Institute of Race Relations in Woodstock town hall, Bishop Tutu said he wanted to be able to arouse deep feelings in those people he loved deeply — the whites.

None of the reports about his visit to London had mentioned that he had said white South Africans were not demons, but ordinary humans, mostly very scared.

"I asked them if they wouldn't be scared if they were outnumbered five to one." As bishop his flock was white and black.

"So when I care about black liberation, it is because I care about white liberation."

On the role of the police in the unrest, he said the police had the unenviable task of having to enforce immoral laws of the evil immoral, unChristian system. "But as black person I do not regard the police as my friends, though I would like to be able to see them as friends." The police were defending what was "utterly indefensible" and would have their work cut out redeeming themselves. However, the police were not all bad.

"We are preparing for a society which will discriminate between good and bad." Those opposed to the present system should not behave in the same way as those who supported the system.

"Our cause is noble and righteous," he said. "We cannot afford to use the methods we will be ashamed of when he look back. Why must we discredit our cause by using methods which, if used against us, we would oppose? It is far easier to do the things that the anger in our hearts wants us to do. If we do this we do a grave dishonour to those in Pollsmoor Prison and those in exile and to those whose blood has been spilled. We must remember we have been given a wonderful cause — freedom and justice. We must walk with our heads held high. We must use the methods which can stand the harsh scrutiny of history."

Bishop Tutu said that tomorrow a young man would be executed and an old man of 80 would be serving five years in jail. He asked what had happend to clemency in South Africa.

He said he had sent a telegram to the state president, Mr. P.W. Botha, saying "Sir, even at this late hour, please exercise your prerogative to reduce the death sentence on this young man and reduce tension in our land. Stability and peace will not come from the barrel of a gun because peace without justice will not happen. "We will not have peace until injustice is done away with."

Bishop Tutu said peace and stability could not come about unless apartheid was dismantled, not reformed. "You cannot make it more beautiful, it is monster, a Frankenstein which must be destroyed," he said. He then described what he called the evolution of apartheid until the new constitution, which he termed "the culmination of the politics of exclusion."

Viewing the ratio of four to one it was obvious that two plus one would never equal four or better it — this entrenched minority rule for ever and ever. In this year of reform, MP's could not use their own dining hall while Indian MP's could not enter the Orange Free State and 160,000 people fell foul of the pass laws when war had supposedly been declared on the "dompas."

"When we crossed the Rubicon, the question is where are we going? Nobody really knows." As bishop of Johannesburg he had spent some time in his official Parkview home and it was obvious why there was such a different perception between blacks and whites who knew nothing about rubber bullets, teargas and casspirs rolling through their neighbourhoods.

"If I were white, I would need a lot of grace to oppose a system that gave me such substantial privileges," he said. "We must praise those who oppose apartheid — it comes naturally to us, but really, it goes against the grain for them."

Police Report on Unrest Situation, Violence

18 Oct Evening Report

MB181821 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1818 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria Oct 18 SAPA — Here is the South African police public relations directorate situation report at 7 pm tonight:

"Two incidents occurred in Soweto: blacks stoned a delivery van, police fired and one black male was wounded and two were arrested. Black youths attacked a black male with knives and set him on fire. Fifteen youths over the age of 18 were arrested in this incident.

Five incidents occurred in the Western Province:

At Mitchels Plain Coloureds barricaded a road with smouldering tyres. One coloured male was arrested. At Woodstock after a speech by Bishop Tutu last night a mob of about 200 Coloureds stoned nearby shops and caused extensive damage. There was no police action. At Steenberg near Tableview a crowd of 2,000 stoned police vehicles and caused extensive damage. Police fired tearsmoke and arrested 12 coloured males over the age of 18.

In Houtbays coloured residential area the police arrested nine coloured males for public violence. At Elsies River Coloureds stoned police vehicles and two coloured males were arrested. In Port Elizabeth's Zwide black residential area blacks stoned private vehicles. Two black males were arrested.

In Johannesburg at about 2 pm after a memorial service at Khotso House by 50 blacks, a mob of blacks numbering several hundred ransacked several shops (about 10). One black man was wounded and seven others were arrested. One white male was also injured and taken to hospital. A policeman was slightly injured."

19 Oct Morning Report

MB190806 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0745 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 19, SAPA — Here follows the overnight unrest situation report, issued to SAPA by the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria, issued at 9 am.

In the black township of Beaufort West, blacks threw three petrol bombs at an SAP vehicle and three youths were arrested. About 300 blacks stoned an SAP vehicle and also used catapults. About R2,000 damage was caused. At Mitchells Plain, Cape Town, about 150 coloured youths stoned SAP vehicle. Five men were arrested. In Zwide in the Eastern Cape, a group of 20 blacks threw petrol bomb at a policeman's house. One man was arrested.

19 Oct Evening Report

MB200511 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1712 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria Oct 19 SAPA — Herewith unrest situation report for the period 8 am to 6 pm today as issued by the SAP Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria: "In Soweto about 50 blacks stopped a private car and robbed the owner of it. The car was found again later on. One black youth was arrested. Also in Soweto, at noon today about 500 people who participated in a funeral procession obstructed the traffic. Police had to use tearsmoke to disperse them. No arrests or injuries were reported."

20 Oct Morning Report

MB200729 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0709 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria Oct 20 SAPA — Following is the unrest report for the period 8 pm last night to 8 am this morning issued by the South African Police public relations divisions in Pretoria this morning and received by SAPA at 9 am.

"Border — at Sterkstroom, a black township, blacks hurled a petrol-bomb at a private home. A woman aged about 40 years died in the house, others escaped.

"Eastern Province — a mob of about 100 blacks sang freedom songs. The police had to use tearsmoke to disperse them. Three black males were arrested.

"Soweto — Four blacks stoned a private vehicle. One black youth was arrested.

"Soshunguwe — A black male through a petrol bomb into the office of a local primary school causing damage of about R300. One black man was arrested.

"Western Cape, Langa — About 400 blacks barricaded a street with burning beer crates. An SAP vehicle was stoned and police took action. One black male was fatally wounded.

"Bellville — About 12 Coloureds stoned five private vehicles. A private person shot 7 rounds and a coloured man, 27 yrs, died and two were injured. The SAP arrested two coloured males.

"Kraaifontein — About 40 Coloureds stoned a shop. The owner fired a bullet and wounded a coloured male.

"Galvindale — About 4 Coloureds threw a petrolbomb into a private vehicle. One coloured male was arrested.

"Zwide — About 50 blacks threw petrolbombs at the house of an SAP member. Police used birdshot and one black male was wounded and arrested."

21 Oct Morning Report

MB210711 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0645 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 21, SAPA — The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight, a report by the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria said for the period from 8 pm yesterday to 8 am today.

At Philipi, a service station and two delivery vehicles were petrol-bombed in the black residential area. Damage was extensive. In the same area, a number of vehicles were stoned, the directorate report said. At Bridgeton in the border area, a classroom of the black teachers training college was damaged by arsonists.

In the Boland, a coloured school in the Wemmershoek area was gutted by a fire. A farm near East London was extensively damaged in a similar incident. In the Mohlakeng black residential area on the west Rand, stonethrowers caused extensive damage to a shop. In Soweto a black school and two private homes were extensively damaged by arsonists. In the Kuilsriver coloured residential area, a private vehicle was petrol-bombed and extensively damaged. A similar incident occurred in the Kayelitsha black residential area.

In Zwide black residential area in the Eastern Cape, an electrical kiosk was damaged when it was set alight. In Zakhile black residential area near Standerton, a policeman's house was stoned. A man was arrested in connection with this incident.

In the same area, the development board offices were extensively damaged by arsonists. In the Atteridgeville black residential area near Pretoria, police arrested a man after a petrol bomb attack on an SAP vehicle, the directorate report said.

1 Killed in Cape Violence

MB200636 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 20 Oct 85

[Text] Another death has been reported in violence in the Cape Peninsula. Police say one man was killed when a motorist opened fire on a group of people stoning his vehicle near the Stickland station. Two of the passengers of the vehicle were injured by a brick thrown by the crowd while one stone-thrower was injured by the gunshots.

Funeral for 3 Killed in Athlone Held 19 Oct

Muslims Ask for Troop Removal

MB190545 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2149 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 18 SAPA — The Muslim Judicial Council tonight called for the removal of all troops and police from Peninsula townships, especially Athlone, "so that we can bury our dead with dignity and honour." In a statement, a spokesman said the presence of security forces was "highly provocative."

"We have arranged for marshalls to ensure that the funeral procedings remain orderly and we are assured that our community will be responsive to them. The physical presence of the Armed Forces is going to complicate our task tremendously and we therefore demand the immediate departure of those responsible for the death of Abdul Friddie.

"Let the brutal killings of our people stop now," the spokesman said. Mr Friddie was one of the people identified by police as shot dead last night during unrest.

3,500 Attend Funeral

MB190952 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0949 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 19 SAPA — About 3,500 people gathered at the AME Church in Hazendal, Cape Town for the first of three funerals of unrest victims in the city today. This mornings funeral is of Michael Miranda, 11, Shaun Magmoed, 16, and Jonathan Klaasens, 18, who were shot during police action in Athlone on Tuesday. The church and an adjacent hall were packed with mourners who also overflowed into the streets outside. Loudspeakers were set up to relay the service to them. There was no apparent police presence.

After the service the church was emptied of all mourners so that the families could pay their last respects. As the coffins, preceded by schoolgirls carrying lighted candles, were taken to the waiting hearses, members of the crowd raised their fists and chanted "Allah Akhbar."

Ministers from various denominations including the AME, the Catholic Church, the Baptist, Lutheran, Methodist and the chairman of the Western Province Council of Churches, the Rev Lionel Low and the chairman of the Muslim Judicial Council, Sheik Mohamed were present at the service. After the service, mourners boarded buses for the Maitland cemetery where the three are to be buried.

Christians March With Muslims

MB191250 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1243 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 19 SAPA — United in their grief, thousands of Muslims and Christians marched together in a kilometre-long procession towards Maitland cemetery today to bury the bodies of three schoolchildren shot by police in Athlone this week.

Traffic slowed to a crawl as the procession of about 4500 people, led by traffic policemen on motorcycles, made its way along Vootrekker Road in the wake of the three hearses and cars carrying the families of Shaun Magmoed, 16, Jonathan Klaasens, 22 and Michael Miranda, 11. They are among eight people shot by police in the past week being buried in three separate funerals today.

A military helicopter provoked a forest of clenched fists and a torrent of abuse as it buzzed the crowd and two unmarked police cars parked at the side of the road sped away after they were surrounded by an angry, yelling crowd who thumped on the vehicles roofs and spat in a policemans face before being urged to desist by United Democratic Front [UDF] marshalls and clergymen.

Watched by hundreds of curious bystanders, the mourners chanted "a people united shall never be defeated" among other slogans in between singing freedom songs.

Earlier, thousands of Muslim men, women and children joined the many mourners at the AME church in Hazendal for the joint funeral service. At least 2000 people, mostly Muslim, lined the streets and the service was broadcast through speakers.

Voices rang out in assent when Baptist clergyman, the Rev Graham Cyster addressed the government directly, saying:

"Even if you kill our students, imprison, detain and ban our leaders, occupy our areas with task forces, repress the truth on radio and television, we will never give you our obedience — it is reserved for those who have the moral courage to make decisions based on truth and not on fear.

"Let the message ring out loud and clear, let it reach the Commonwealth Conference and Washington: We shall be free... because the government does not have the moral courage and ethical foundation to rule, it relies not on the truth but on the might of the SADF to keep it in power."

Speaking on behalf of the Muslim community Advocate Dullah Omar said:

"The streets are littered with the blood of our children but it has not been spilt in vain. It will nurture the soil and in the desert which is South Africa there will arise the plant of freedom...a new South Africa will be born."

Commenting on the large number of Muslim people present, Moulana Faried Esack told the congregation: "If we commit ourselves to this new unity then our children will not have died in vain."

Spontaneous applause thundered when the chairman of the Western Province Council of Churches, the Rev Lionel Louw, said: "The state is the perpetrator of violence in this country. Across the country, communities are rising up saying they can no longer bear the burden of apartheid and repression," he said.

A tape recorded message from Dr Allan Boesak, leader of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and UDE patron who could not attend because of severe bail restrictions, said: "I share with you not only grief but the commitment to the struggle for peace and genuine reconciliation in this country."

Police Seal Off Cape Townships

MB191045 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1038 GMT
19 Oct 85

[Text] [no dateline as received] — Police today sealed off Cape Town's townships shortly before a funeral service for five unrest victims was due to begin at crossroads. A SAPA reporter was stopped by police at a roadblock near Guguletu.

Lieutenant J. van Rensburg served a notice on him forbidding him to enter any of Cape Town's black townships before midnight tonight on the grounds that his presence was "undesirable with a view to the maintenance of public order and security."

Lt van Rensburg was told by a colleague over his police radio that "no whites and no pressmen" were allowed in.

Forces Launch Security Operation in Athlone

Police Begin Operation

MB182023 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2022 GMT
18 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 18 SAPA — Hundreds of heavily-armed soldiers and police moved into the troubled suburb of Athlone tonight in a massive operation to "restore law and order."

As the security forces swung into operation at 5 pm, barricades were burning in the Belgravia Road area with at least seven vehicles alight. Troops lined streets, and cars and houses were systematically searched in the biggest show of force seen in a single area since serious unrest broke out in Cape Town on August 28.

Brig Chris Swart, divisional commissioner for the Western Cape, told local journalists who were later taken on a police tour of the area, that it was decided to act to "restore law and order and normalise the situation." Brig Swart said similar operations would be carried out "as often as necessary — not just here but anywhere in the Peninsula. Those who shoot at security forces must realise that they must bear the consequences — they must realise that they are playing with fire and that they must'nt cry if we take strong action." All journalists who were not part of the police-conducted tour, were ordered out of the area.

Stunned residents in Belgravia Road watched as about 200 soldiers were stationed at five-metre intervals between Klipfontein and Kromboom Roads. Capt Jan Calitz, police liaison officer, described the operation as "a selective search. We are not just looking for people who fired at the police. We are looking for arsonists, stone-throwers, and looters," he said.

The operations tactical headquarters was set up at Manenberg police staion as the security forces formed up at the police sports grounds in Pinelands. The operation was expected to continue until late. After a morning of sporadic violence over a wide area today, a tense calm settled over the townships, apart from Athlone.

The official unrest death toll in Cape Town since August 28 now stands at 54, with the confirmation of the shooting dead of Mr Abdul Karriem Friddie, 29, of Grassy Park, during clashes at the Athans Road Mosque in Athlone last night.

The funerals of 10 people killed in the past few weeks will take place in Athlone, Grassy Park, and Crossroads tomorrow and the South African Council on Sport (SACOS) called on all non-racial bodies to postpone tomorrow's sporting fixtures in the immediate peninsula area "in solidarity." A funeral service will also be held tomorrow for Mr Friddie. He will be buried at Vygekraal cemetery in Rylands.

In an historic prayer meeting, 80 members of the Anglican diocese of Cape Town joined hundreds of Muslims at the St Athans Road Mosque in Athlone during the Friday Sabbath prayer. Sheikh M.S. Dien, leading the prayers, said he was pleased to see that Christians had come to express their solidarity with the Muslim community.

Further on Operation

MB191133 Johannesburg in English 1125 GMT
19 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 19 SAPA — Belgravia Road, Athlone, resembled a war zone yesterday evening as hundreds of troops with automatic rifles and at least 30 armoured cars lined the street, backed by a helicopter buzzing overhead. It is believed to be the heaviest security force show of strength witnessed in the Cape peninsula.

Earlier, youths and residents rampaged up Belgravia Road in a half-hour orgy, setting up eight burning barricades, effectively sealing off the street. Police said today they were "very satisfied" with the major security force operation involving at least "several hundred" troops, railway policemen and policemen.

Troops armed with rifles lined streets while an SADF Alouette helicopter buzzed the area. Soldiers removed the burnt out wrecks of cars and lorries, set alight shortly before the operation started.

During last nights' mission, policemen moved through side streets in the area bounded by Klipfontein, Belgravia and Thornton Roads stopping residents and questioning them and searching cars and parcels.

In the meantime, troops stationed about 5m apart for several kilometres in the major thoroughfares giving the impression that far more than "several hundred men" were involved.

Five young people were detained for questioning but were released shortly afterwards. A lawyer was called by the families of the five to meet the police at Athlone police station. Specific journalists from the local media were invited to watch the operation which started shortly before 5 pm. Overseas and several other local journalists were ordered out of the area and in some cases were accompanied out by policemen.

Today, Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, a police liaison officer, said Brigadier C.A. Swart, divisional commissioner of police for the Western Cape, who personally monitored the operation from his headquarters at Manenberg police station, was very satisfied with the operation. Local residents did not appear happy, with many believing that the massive operation would not solve anything. Before the operation, the security force members involved formed up at the police sportsfields in Pinelands. Many of the men involved, including detectives, had been told they were to attend a meeting and had no idea of the real nature of the task. Before the troops moved in, Brigadier Swart said that over the past week numerous incidents of stone-throwing and cars being set alight had occurred in the area. "On Thursday night, the situation was that sharp ammunition was used on the security force," Brigadier Swart said in reference to the incident in which Seargeant Andries van Dyk of the patrol dog unit was seriously wounded. Shortly after the incident in Thornton Road, Mr Abdul Karriem Friddie, of Grassy Park, was shot dead. Brigadier Swart said he had decided on the operation to restore law and order and normalise the position. He said the foot and motorised patrols were aimed at enabling locals to move in peace and quiet. "We cannot allow the situation to continue and we will do this as often as necessary."

Umtata Report

MB181815 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1800 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] Police, backed by the defense force, have launched a massive security operation in the Cape township of Athlone, the scene of widespread violence. Beatty Hofmeyer has more details.

At a press conference this afternoon, Cape Town's divisional commissioner of police, Chris Swart, announced that a large contingent of police would move into the area this evening to restore order. Unrest in Athlone during the past few days claimed at least four lives. Swart said police had been shot at, and phosphorus bombs had been thrown at them. Civil rights advocate and civic leader, (Dona Omar), who lives in the area, says Athlone has been cordoned off, and dozens of casspirs are roaming the streets. He saw police conducting house-to-house searches and arresting people. (Omar) says he finds this kind of military operation in a residential area appalling, but people's fear will be turned into anger and a determination to continue the struggle.

Funeral Held for Youth

MB210809 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0749 GMT 21 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 21, SAPA — Two people were arrested when police fired tear-smoke canisters at mourners after the funeral of a 13-year-old youth who was allegedly killed by police last week, the *SOWETAN* newspaper reported today.

Moses Mope, of 1313 Chiloane Street, Atteridgeville, a standard four pupil, was buried yesterday morning. He was allegedly punched and kicked before he died at the Kalafong hospital last Sunday. A white police constable has since been suspended from duty following this incident.

A contingent of police, who kept a low profile during the funeral service, fired tearsmoke canisters at a chanting mob in Ramokgopa Street after the burial. Hundreds of people fled in different directions and several people were injured and others over-come by the gas fumes. A taxi driver and a youth travelling in a Kombi [van] were stopped near Morobe Street by black policemen and were escorted to the local police station. The taxi driver's vehicle was driven by one of the policemen.

Later police converged on the deceased's home and fired tearsmoke into the yard. Mourners were sent scuttling and food spilled all over during the pandemonium. A mob of youths hurled stones at police vehicles.

Angry family members of the youth, who belonged to the Zion Christian Church (ZCC), yesterday lashed out at the police action and accused the police of intimidation and harassment. "They killed our son. Now they refuse us the right to bury him in dignity," Mr Lawrence Kutumela said.

He added: "Our bishop must give us the right to challenge the police. The sooner these white troops get out of our townships, the better."

A delegation of four ministers of the ZCC later went to the local police station to protest against the police action. A number of residents, mostly women, also gathered near the police station in protest against the use of teargas on mourners. They later dispersed.

UDF Meeting Held in Cape Town; Violence Follows

MB200535 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1858 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Cape Town Oct 19 SAPA — Police this evening used shotguns to disperse a group of looters who broke into a supermarket in Hanover Park in Cape Town shortly after a UDF [United Democratic Front] meeting. Earlier, two security guards fired shots from the foyer of a nearby hotel as youths hurled rocks and abuse at them.

The UDF meeting was the last of three major meetings in the Cape Peninsula today. It was the only one at which there was a visible police presence, and also the only one followed by violence. The Hanover Park meeting was the UDF's first for several months, and took place subject to stringent conditions imposed by the chief magistrate of Wynberg, Mr W.T. Theron.

Mr Theron laid down that the organisers take "necessary steps" to ensure the orderly conduct of all persons attending, both before and during the course of the meeting, and that the meeting be held indoors. About 3,000 people arrived for the meeting, and as a result, the meeting had to be split between two venues — the Hanover Civic Centre and a nearby hall. The only police presence visible was a single police van parked a few hundred metres away from the civic centre. As the meeting broke up, a large number of youths immediately ran towards the police van, throwing stones at it. The van withdrew a short distance, and was joined by two others.

The crowd continued hurling stones and abuse at the police, and a UDF national executive member, Mr Trevor Manuel, who had addressed the meeting, unsuccessfully urged the crowd to disperse, removing missiles from the hands of stonethrowers and attempting to reason with them. He then went over to the police and spoke to a sergeant who promised to withdraw for 15 minutes "but then were coming back."

As the vans left, the crowd withdrew to the Hanover Park Shopping Centre, where some youths began stoning a Checkers store and attempting to batter their way through its steel security doors. Other youths threw stones at two uniformed security guards who were standing in the foyer of a nearby hotel. The guards replied with pistol fire, and one of the youths, dressed in a green scarf, fired two shots back at them.

The guards summoned the police, who arrived at about 7.30 pm after the crowd had holed the steel door and were pulling out cartons of cigarettes. The looters scattered, and the police gave chase on foot, firing shotguns as they ran. No-one was apparently injured by the police fire, but one elderly woman, carrying two cartons of cigarettes, was arrested.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

18 Oct Press Review

MB180847 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 16 October says in an editorial that South Africans will be observing the Commonwealth Conference in the Bahamas with a sense of cynicism and personal involvement because this country, although no longer a member, will be the main subject of discussion. Mrs Thatcher, the paper says, will be under great pressure from all sides, as she was at the Lusaka conference in 1979. "We hope that the logic of Mrs Thatcher and the economic realities in countries like Lesotho, Zimbabwe, and Botswana will prevail over the self-interest of countries outside Africa".

In a second editorial titled "Terror", the same issue of the paper says: "There are welcome signs that countries in the Western world are waking up and attempting to come to grips with terrorist bands. Which is why America's determined action following the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* comes like a breath of fresh air. That country decided to flex its muscles and send its aircraft swooping down on terrorists who thought they could get away scot free once again from a cowardly attack." The paper adds, however, that if the West wants to be logical, then doors in world capitals like London and Washington should be slammed shut for the ANC, which has itself refused to reject violence. "When South Africa claims its right to attack terrorists beyond its borders — as America has just done again after the death of only one of its citizens — then it is doing so on the same grounds as other Western countries. So we also expect the same understanding over our actions against terrorism".

Also on the American action against terrorists, Pretoria's *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 15 October editorializes: "Successful military intervention remains a winning recipe for personal popularity. Which is why the spectacular capture of the four cruise ship terrorists in the Mediterranean Sea caused so much euphoria and pride in America." The paper adds, however, that the greatest possible international cooperation is needed in such cases, and there is no room for selective criteria. "Where that is concerned, South Africa can well ask why it has had to suffer such international reproof and condemnation when it took vengeance."

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 15 October reports in a front page story that the influx of refugees from Mozambique into South Africa has led to the destruction by fire of over half of the Kruger National Park, and adds that the refugees resort to lighting fires at night to keep the wild animals away. A spokesperson for the national park told the newspaper that because of the seriousness of the problem all game rangers have had their leave cancelled.

The same newspaper, in a follow-up report on 16 October says that in fact 1,438 square km out of the Kruger National Parks 5,440 square km have been destroyed by the fires caused by the fleeing refugees from Mozambique. A spokesman for the defense force told *DIE VADERLAND* that troops have been deployed along the common border with the full knowledge of the Mozambican authorities, in an attempt to stem the flow of refugees into South Africa. Mr Bruce Bryden, a spokesman for the national park, told the paper that the groups of refugees crossing into the country may have 2 to 100 members, and that the refugees are not upset when held by the authorities. They arrive, he said, without any possessions, and in a pitiable condition, underfed and exhausted.

The same issue of the paper reports that a newly formed Soweto Parents Crisis Committee will meet the deputy minister of education and cooperation, Mr Sam de Beer, on Saturday 19 October to try to find a solution to the unrest in black residential areas. Mr de Beer told *DIE VADERLAND* that earlier this week he was approached by representatives of the committee over the possibility of getting students who are not attending classes due to unrest back to school. "I have always declared myself ready to talk with anyone who has the interests of the children and education at heart," the minister said.

DIE VADERLAND's ditorial in the same issue says: "There are many participants in South Africas political game. The ANC is one of these. Seen in this light, there can be no objection to the plans of a group of Stellenbosch students to visit the organization. During a previous opportunity they also held discussions with the Inkatha youth organization." At present, the paper says, there is a particular interest in the ANC, largely because in the past it has been unanimously ignored, and times have now changed. "However, the ANC would be misleading itself if it interpreted the interest as a sign that it is more important than other black groups taking part in the country's political debate. Or if it thinks that its acts of violence have become excusable."

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 17 October carries a column by Ken Owen that notes: "There is a great turmoil in the ranks of the white opposition." Churches are now proclaiming their duty to be political, new alliances such as Progressive Federal Party [PFP] leader Van Zyl Slabbert and Chief Buthelezi are being struck, long-time liberals such as Helen Suzman are coming under attack by the more radical elements, businessmen such as Gavin Relly and Tony Bloom are "threatening to run ahead of the professionals in creative politics." "All of this is good news, insofar as it means whites are beginning at last to face up to the realities of the country," Owen says. The question is, where do we go now, he asks, noting that "only the revolutionary Left has worked out a clear answer." This explains some of the "attacks on reform (seen as an attempt to rescue capitalism), on the liberals (seen as the most effective ideological enemy) and on peaceful change (seen as unlikely to create a proletarian dictatorship)." The confidence of the left, Owen says, "derives from the expectation that President Botha's reform programme will fail — that it will unsettle his own power base without creating a new stability. This assumption is hard to challenge," he adds. Many South Africans agree that reform is not moving fast or far enough. "The inadequacy of Nationalist reform offers an opportunity to the democratic opposition," Owen says. "The old assumption that the Nationalists are unbeatable in the white electorate no longer holds." The moment of opportunity for Slabbert could be near, Owen says. "He could hold the balance of power and be in a position to bargain for a real breakthrough to democratic government." "A constituency of frightened opponents of apartheid lies waiting for whoever has the strength and the will to lead it," Owen concludes.

In the "foreign exchange" column in the same issue, David de Kock reports that "After all the talk and all the measures, the rand has sunk back to the levels that necessitated the market closure at the end of August." We need explanations, De Kock says. "Logic dictates that there are obviously some factors present which are not being made public, or alternatively a mismanagement of the currency in the grossest proportions." Are we dealing with incomptence or ignorance, he demands, and adds, "Please, gentlemen in power, don't you realise that the rand is not longer controlled by economic forces but by psychological panic which is perhaps not warranted and only you can change this? Do you have a plan to meet this situation or will you continue to fiddle while the rand burns?"

In the same edition, *BUSINESS DAY* reports that Soweto civic leader Nthato Motlana has told the Rand Supreme Court that "people who were State witnesses in political trials were regarded in the black community as sell-outs and collaborators who did not deserve to live." Motlana was giving evidence in "a potentially precedent-setting inquiry" to decide whether a witness called by the state could be excused from giving evidence against three treason trialists because her life was said to be in danger, the article says. The state is arguing that the woman has no valid reason to refuse to testify because "no direct threat has been made against her."

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 17 October in its editorial says "There are so many members of the Commonwealth which have dubious backgrounds that we cannot see what right they have to pass judgement on South Africa, still less to try to hammer it by sanctions into introducing one man, one vote majority rule. With its faults — and we admit there are many — South Africa is a better country than the great majority of Commonwealth lands. And it is certainly a far, far better country than Commonwealth countries in Africa."

The police who ambushed and killed children in the Cape this week have hurt South Africa, internally and internationally, more than anything the country's worst enemies have ever done," Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 17 October says in an editorial. There can be no excuse for "the coldblooded planning and creation of a death trap," it says. "This time, if only for the sake of security, action has to be taken against all those who have allowed the security forces to get out of control."

In a second editorial in the same edition, *THE STAR* says it is a sign of weakness, not strength, that the government has denied the Stellenbosch students passports to have talks with the ANC Youth League. The whole point of talking is to find, not kindred spirits, but common ground, it says. "In a country in which political violence is now everybody's norm, some gesture of conciliation is desperately needed. History, we suggest, will show that if reconciliation in October 1985 was endangered it was not by the Matie initiative, but by the hanging of Benjamine Moloise."

In the same edition, *THE STAR* carries an article which details impressions of the PFP delegates who met with the ANC in Lusaka at the weekend. Colin Eglin, chairman of the PFP, said the ANC group "were well-informed and good natured, still passionate South Africans, angry but not bitter. They continually talked about 'our beautiful land' (South Africa). There was nostalgia and committment and they were remarkably nonracial." Dr Alex Boraine, MP for Pinelands, said it was clearly two groups of South Africans meeting. "It was not a question of the PFP group of foreigners to understand South Africa's problems. Suddenly the ANC had a human face. Here was a discussion with people, although some had been out of the country for many years, who had a consuming passion and were totally committed to their concept of a non-racial and democratic South Africa," the article says. At the end of the talks the delegations differed on several issues such as sanctions and the alliance convention, "especially because the ANC does not want Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to be part of such a concept." But the possibility of some form of negotiation was not ruled out, it says.

19 Oct Press Review

MB190907 [Editorial Report] Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 18 October in an editorial says "it was apparent last week that a slight irritation was developing among South Africans on visits by South Africans to ANC leaders in Lusaka." It seemed as if everyone wanted to find the key to peace between white and black in South Africa. And when the first signs of interest were beginning to wane, the Stellenbosch students had plans to visit the youth movement of the ANC, it says. Normally the planned trip to Lusaka would have gone unnoticed were it not for the university's chancellor, the state president, and the rector of the university who found it necessary to publicly condemn the visit, the editorial notes. Whatever the motive of the students, their patriotism cannot be doubted. "If young people must assume responsibility for the future in South Africa within a few years, if they have done their national service stint or are about to do it, they have more right than the other groups who visited Lusaka to find out what lies in store for them." The action by the Department of Foreign Affairs can be described as unfortunate. Notwithstanding all other considerations, it has fanned a flame that was almost extinguished.

An article in the same issue says "the announcement of reform alone in South Africa is not enough. What is necessary is real and dramatic action to calm the present unrest situation." This was said by Professor Mike Hough, director of strategic studies at Pretoria University. The professor said it was time the government specified and acted. "Reform has been announced but real dramatic action is necessary. According to him the police are not well equipped to control the present riot situation. The period of the present unrest has been the longest in the history of South Africa. Professor Hough also referred to police action in black residential areas and said: "The police should not be seen as supporters of apartheid, but as maintainers of law and order."

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 18 October carries an article by political correspondent David Braun on the upcoming parliamentary by-election for five seats. The result of the election, Braun says, "is expected to be an important psychological victory for the government, encouragement for the Conservatives, frustration for the Progressive Federal Party and the sounding of the death knell for the Herstigte Nasional Party [Reconstituted National Party] and the New Republic Party." Braun writes that the National Party is expected to retain all five seats, but it is likely that the Conservative Party will increase its overall support in the four seats it is contesting, although it will fall short of winning any. Braun cites the Transvaal leader of the National Party, F.W. de Klerk, as saying that these elections are "among the most important in modern history." The significance of the elections lies in the fact that "not just the parliamentary margins of the various parties are at stake. The outcome of the polls will be scratched over domestically and internationally for indications of where the country is going with its reform programme." "NP [National Party] sources say the government is committed to its reform programme and only the loss of all five seats on October 30 would halt its momentum," Braun writes.

An article by Andrew Beattie on the election campaign in Springs reports on a rally addressed by the Progressive Federal Party candidate John Simpson and party leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert. Slabbert defended his recent talks with the ANC in Lusaka, saying "Mr Botha says don't speak to communists. I went to speak to a group that has a few communists in it, yet he makes accords with Machel, who professes to be a Marxist."

In an editorial in the same issue, *THE STAR* comments on the execution of Benjamin Moloise: "The hangman's noose today created another martyr and deepened the grave for reconciliation and South Africa's reputation." Of the government's decision to execute Moloise rather than commute his sentence, *THE STAR* writes "we believe history will show they arrived at the wrong answer."

Another editorial discusses the suspension of the doctor who was chiefly responsible for attending Steve Biko. According to *THE STAR*, the 3-month suspension is "absurdly light punishment for serious derelictions of duty." The Biko case "has a direct bearing on the welfare of the 800-plus detainees currently held under no-trial security laws." Had proper action been taken in the Biko case 8 years ago, the charges of ill treatment of detainees by Dr Wendy Orr could have been avoided, the editorial concludes.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 19 October carries a report by John McConnachie on an application by Mrs Koleka Nkwinti, wife of detained Port Alfred community leader Gugile Nkwinti. Mrs Nkwinti's application to the Grahamstown Supreme Court challenges the validity of the state of emergency "on the basis that the method of its declaration by the President was irregular in terms of the constitution. Advocate Mr I. Mahomed submitted that the President should have acted independently of the Cabinet in declaring the emergency. The validity of the regulations is attacked on the basis that they were proclaimed in terms of the state of emergency before it existed." The article notes that this is "the first time the validity of a state of emergency has been tested in South African legal history." A judgment on the application is expected next week.

In his "political commentary," David Braun discusses the Human Sciences Research Council report that the Population Registration Act was "at the root of the ill-feeling between the various South African groups, and called for its demise." "The fact that an extended system of racial classification for all non-white groups was implemented in such an all-embracing way, while whites were at no stage so affected, was evidently one of the friction points in intergroup relations, the study found." Braun writes that if the government agreed to abolish the law, "it would mean that there would be no system in which to categorise each person with a view to segregated voting and residential rights. Without that it would not be possible to implement the Group Areas Act or a racially segregated political system such as the current tricameral Parliament." While the government is prepared "to negotiate any political dispensation which would accommodate the political aspirations of each population group," the principles of group areas are not negotiable, according to Braun. Therefore, the system of population registration and classification will not go, Braun concludes, but will continue to be the subject of much angry argument.

Johannesburg: *SOWETAN* in English on 18 October in the "Focus" column by Themba Molefe discusses the eighth anniversary of the banning of 18 organizations and two black newspapers, *THE WORLD* and *THE WEEKEND WORLD*, by then Justice Minister Jimmy Kruger and the detention of 42 leaders on the same day. The result of banning these organizations, which spoke for "the united black voice," was a "mortal blow" for that unity. Not too long after this, "there emerged a new spirit of divisiveness among blacks."

The "Joe's Burg" column of the same issue discusses the University of Stellenbosch students proposal to hold talks with the ANC youth wing. Although the government could do little when the businessmen and Progressive Federal Party delegations held talks with the ANC, now that a group of students wishes to meet with the ANC, "everybody seems to believe that it is almost sacrilegious." While the ANC and the government each conducts its own misinformation campaign, according to the column, all that the students "were trying to do is find that truth," which lies somewhere in between the government's and the ANC's positions. However, "the government clearly does not like that. So what do they do? Withdraw their passports. That way, they cannot travel. They cannot broaden their horizons. They are expected to know only what the government wants them to know. Now, at least, they will understand the workings of their government," the column concludes.

The editorial in the same issue praises Wendy Orr, the Port Elizabeth doctor who complained of ill treatment of detainees. Because of Dr Orr's actions, the editorial writes, "a number of timorous doctors employed by the state will now have the courage to reveal some of the dark and sinister things coming to their notice."

An article by Joshua Raboroko in the same issue reports that the United Mining Metal and Allied Workers Union "has called on the Government to release all detained trade unionists and to abolish the policies of apartheid." At its annual general meeting held near Nebo in the northern Transvaal, the union also committed itself to the current trade union unity talks aimed at forming a giant federation.

Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English on 18 October carries a report by Clare Harper on proposed measures that will permit only press card-carrying local journalists and accredited foreign correspondents to enter unrest areas. According to the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on media affairs, David Dalling, this "would further alienate the government's chances of getting back into the world community of nations."

An article by Patrick Laurence discusses Transkei President Kaiser Matanzima and the detention of pallbearers at the funeral of student leader Bathwanda Ndondo. Laurence notes that Nodondo is a member of the Ntsebeza family, known for its opposition to Matanzima. According to Laurence, Matanzima has "publicly all but justified the killing of Ndondo. In a speech at Idutywa delivered in Xhosa, Matanzima blamed Ndondo for the explosion which destroyed the fuel depot in the Transkei capital of Umtata in June." "Matanzima's speech has prompted suspicion that his regime offered a murderous variant of the well-worn practice of detention without trial — execution without trial," Laurence concludes.

21 Oct Press Review

MB210912 [Editorial Report] Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on October 18 carries a report by Brian Stuart on a meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce [ASSOCOM] at which businessmen demanded the "'urgent' repeal of all racially discriminatory legislation, without exception, and warned that real progress to a negotiated future may prove impossible until this is done." Among the measures proposed at the meeting were: dropping all government preconditions to negotiation, including the government's demand that black leaders renounce violence; repealing racially discriminatory measures, rather than only researching and debating them; lifting all restrictions on black employment; including blacks in all levels of government, including the central government; using business expertise and experience in negotiations to end the impasse; and adopting these measures despite the current unrest and as part of the solution to the unrest.

The editorial in the same issue of *THE CITIZEN* says that the University of Stellenbosch students were "badly misguided" in seeking a meeting with the ANC youth wing. While the government's action in withdrawing the students' passports was understandable because of the nature of the ANC, the editorial says that "the Government has overreacted in the case of the Stellenbosch students." The students would return from a meeting with the ANC "far wiser and rather chastened by the experience" and "if the business leaders and the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] were allowed to visit the ANC, we can't see why the students are stopped from going." The editorial goes on to criticize the businessmen's and PFP's meetings with the ANC, adding that "nothing can be done about the businessmen, but the PFP should be taught a lesson at the polls because of its friendly overtures to the terrorists."

Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 20 October carries a report by Bennie van Delft and Stephan Terblanche which states that "President Botha's tough action against a group of University of Stellenbosch students this week has increased the growing estrangement between the Government and Afrikaner intellectuals who traditionally support the National Party." The article notes that the three newspapers of the Cape-based Nasionale Pers [National Press] all criticized the state president's action against the students. It says the university rector, Mike de Vries, who had criticized the students' planned meeting with the ANC, was angered "by the arbitrary Government action" and the fact that he was not consulted beforehand.

In a related column Anton Steenkamp, one of the eight students who had planned to meet with the ANC, says the government has denied the rights of free association and freedom of movement to the students. "The reformist rhetoric and well-meant moves of the Gcvernment are unfortunately belied by foot-in-mouth actions like these," Steenkamp concludes.

Allan Soule reports in the same edition that black-on-black violence has reached "crisis level" in the Eastern Cape townships, and that at least 83 people have died in the past 6 months in "an orgy of what police now term 'the doorstep killings'." The tally includes women and children who are taken from their homes and murdered near their front gates by death squads calling themselves comrades, Soule says. Police are also monitoring a "new trend" that "common street crime and black political protest action are in many instances merging into one," with the result that police are bogged down in a morass of often clueless murders. It is also claimed that some political activists "do not shrink from hiring criminals to do the dirty works. Some it is claimed have been paid up to R10 a day to enforce the consumer boycott," he says. Some community leaders report the new trend "is rooted in the struggle for regional supremacy between the United Democratic Front and the Azanian Peoples' Organization." However, "spokesmen for the organisations vehemently denied that their organisations were connected with the killings," Soule notes.

"The Port Natal by-election has the makings of an important indicator of political trends among white voters," *THE SUN DAY TIMES* reports in the same edition. "All the country's white political parties have candidates and the constitutency has a representative mix between lower and upper middle classes." The National Party obtained a court interdict ordering the electoral officer to examine every Conservative Party [CP] postal vote application to determine whether they were genuine, and some observers believe this action has seriously damaged the CP's slender chances of a victory, the article says. The by-election is "particularly important as a test of the white Natal English vote in the wake of the fading fortunes of the New Republic Party, which will lose its last remaining power-base soon when the provincial councils are scrapped," the article notes.

In an editorial in the same edition, *THE SUNDAY TIMES* says "The Government's deployment of the proverbial sledgehammer against a group of Stellenbosch students who want to talks to the ANC's Youth League is an act of preposterous, depressing overkill." "The withdrawal of travel documents is a drastic form of action that governments usually reserve only for citizens whom they suspect of engaging in activities abroad that will be gravely damaging to the national interest. That it should be used against decent, intelligent young leaders from a university that has educated a whole clutch of past Afrikaner Prime Ministers suggests an appalling lack of faith in the next generation," it says.

In a second editorial *THE SUNDAY TIMES* says, "In our moment of direst need, we seem to lack the leadership that can stop cohorts of South Africans from confronting one another in an escalating spiral of bloodshed. Together they are firebombing and shot-gunning the future to pieces. The full extent of this slide into violence is not appreciated in a country served by a television monopoly that too frequently turns its electronic eye away from disagreeable reality," it adds.

Ken Ownen, in "Another View" column, says that the entire sub-continent of southern Africa is "subsiding into deeper poverty," and "whether Africans know it or not, their only hope for the future is that South Africa's industrial machine will become, once again, the engine for development for the entire region." But the engine is grinding to a halt as violence and capital flights feed on each other, he says. The root of the problem "is a lack of confidence in the Government's ability to manage the political crisis," he says. "Forget the views of foreigners; South Africans in tens of thousands were stunned and demoralised by the television appearance on August 15 of a State President who could neither inspire nor explain." Four realities demand recognition before any solution can be contemplated, he says: "For most whites, emigration has ceased to be a realistic option. Economic recovery is far off, and will demand the utmost self-discipline to repay our debts and generate capital. Nothing contemplated by the National Party in its programme of reform is likely to meet the political need for conciliation. The outside world is a marginal player that can do nothing to save the situation, although it may make matters worse. In other words, we can't depend on the Government, and we waste our breath in blaming foreigners for our plight." It is time to find leaders who can inspire trust and hope and can steer the country towards a different political future, he says.

SWAZILAND

Police Investigating Plot To Overthrow Government

MB200741 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 19 Oct 85

[Text] The Swaziland police are investigating a plot to overthrow the government by a group of dissidents who want to restore two members of the Supreme Council of State and the former commissioner of police who were sacked by the queen regent 10 days ago. The Supreme Council members, Prince Mfanasibili and Dr George Msibi, and police commissioner Mr Majaji Simelane were fired in what was seen as the beginning of a purge of alleged antigovernment elements.

A police spokesman, assistant Superintendent Solly Mkhonta, said the police had received reliable information that secret meetings are being held by sympathizers of those sacked in order to (?effect) a political comeback for them. He said that these meetings are being held in private houses, [words indistinct] government offices.

ZIMBABWE

Foreign Ministry Statement on Moloise 'Murder'

MB181829 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 18 Oct 85

[Text] The Government of Zimbabwe has conveyed its sympathy and condolences to the grieving family of Comrade Benjamin Moloise, the ANC activist who was murdered by the Pretoria regime this morning.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Harare says the government and people of Zimbabwe have been deeply shocked and appalled by this (?grave act of murder).

The statement condemns the murder as brutal, barbarous, and a criminal act by the Botha regime. It called on the world community to take all possible action against the Pretoria regime to ensure the total destruction of the evil system of apartheid.

The statement said by hanging Comrade Moloise, the Pretoria regime has made a mockery of the ideals of justice, human rights, and the due process of the law.

Comrade Moloise was sentenced to death for the alleged murder of a racist regime policeman 4 years ago, despite the lack of substantive evidence and conclusive proof.